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**8 January 1980**

# **Sub-Saharan Africa Report**

**No. 2195**



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DIFFICULTIES REPATRIATING REFUGEES DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 11

[Text] Lusaka. The repatriation of the 40,000 Rhodesian refugees in Zambia is not expected to begin until late January and is unlikely to be completed before Rhodesia's elections are held.

Officials from Western embassies and international agencies say it will take several weeks just to register all those wanting to return and perhaps another fortnight to complete logistical arrangements. They say it is doubtful that everyone will be out of Zambia in time for the elections.

First priority is likely to be given to those of voting age which means that as many as 20,000 children could still be in Zambia when Rhodesia becomes independent.

At this stage it has not been decided how the refugees will be returned. Some of those involved in the exercise favour an airlift but others believe it would be more practical to use trains and buses.

Another unresolved question is that of registration. Officials here are uncertain whether unarmed terrorists will be allowed to return as refugees and are worried about having to make a distinction.

The complete repatriation exercise is expected to cost well over \$1 million with the bulk of the funds coming from the United States and EEC countries including Britain.

It will be coordinated by the International Red Cross and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Repatriation of the Rhodesians, most of whom have been in Zambia for at least a year, will be welcomed by most people here.

Zambians have complained about preferential treatment meted out to the refugees in the form of medical care and food supplies and have become increasingly bitter about the amount of maize being consumed in the camps now that the commodity is in short supply here.

## Pleased

Farmers will be particularly pleased to see the Rhodesians leave the camps, many of which are in farming areas.

For more than a year they have complained of stock and poultry thefts by the refugees and of harassment by armed terrorists guarding some of the camps.

It has still not been decided what will happen to four thousand armed terrorists belonging to Mr Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front who are still in Zambia.

The terrorists have been unable to cross into Rhodesia because of continual harassment by the Rhodesian Air Force and Army and are still in camps in southern Zambia.

Under the terms of the Lancaster House agreement the borders will be sealed immediately the settlement is signed and no terrorists will be allowed to cross.

## Pledge

Zambia has pledged to monitor the border and further monitoring will take place in Rhodesia.

Some observers here believe that Mr Nkomo may be keen to hold a substantial force in reserve in Zambia in case the settlement breaks down during the transition.

But others say he is likely to try to get as many of them as possible into Rhodesia by having them pose as refugees.

Substantial quantities of arms are believed to have been hidden in remote areas of the country and it is thought that terrorists returning as refugees could be directed to them by Nkomo men already there.

CSO: 4420

'FRATERNITE' COMMENTS ON NEW LOME II CONVENTION

Abidjan FRATERNITE-HEBDO in French 9 Nov 79 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The new convention linking the EEC to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP), called Lome II, was finally signed on 31 October in the Togolese capital. Negotiations were long and difficult. They lasted over 9 months.

At the beginning of the negotiations, the Europeans intended to renew the old convention (Lome I) with minor adjustments. Naturally, they could justifiably be proud of it. The first convention has turned out to be a truly new and generous approach to aid to Third World countries. After 5 years of existence, it truly does not appear to be outdated.

While recognizing all of this, the ACP rightfully maintain that when inflation is taken into account, such an institution moves backward if it does not take bold steps forward.

For example, STABEX [Export Stabilization Fund] is an ingenious system which is satisfactory to everyone, but in its first version, it involved only agricultural products and not even all those offered by the under-developed countries.

It also placed countries which derive most of their revenue from ores at a disadvantage. It is common knowledge how much the drop in the price of copper a few years ago affected the economies of countries such as Zaïre and Zambia, which export nothing but that product.

A new system was devised for iron, copper and phosphates. These mining products will no longer be treated less favorably than the others. As for financial aid, it will go from 3.4 billion accounting units to 5.6 billion. The ACP wanted much more. It was on this point that negotiations were stalled for months. In other words, the satisfaction of the ACP on this matter is far from complete.



Moreover, there is still disagreement on the subject of commercial trade between partners, the protection of investments, and so on.

What is nevertheless remarkable is that the nations in the EEC have set up cooperation with the underdeveloped countries that has a real impact on development.

The search for maximum profit, even exploitation, is giving way to real aid, sustained by a clearly stated political will.

All of this suggests that the remaining problems will not go for long without solutions.

In his closing address at the signing ceremony, President Eyadema issued a timely reminder that "the privileged partner of Africa and the Caribbean and Pacific nations is without any doubt Europe. Geography itself makes this inevitable, as history reminds us." President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has always spoken similarly.

Nations have never evolved except through cooperation, which enables them to exchange their techniques or to exert reciprocal influence on their ways of life and ideas. The closest neighbor to Africa and the Caribbean and Pacific nations (by virtue of geography and colonization, in one case, and colonization alone, in others) is definitely Europe.

Furthermore, it would appear that by helping us, Europe helps itself, as the chief of state has often stated.

In sum, he says that Africa abounds in raw materials of which Europe has the greatest need. Africa makes them available to it. In return, it must provide financial aid and technology.

The EEC-ACP convention therefore appears to be an irreplaceable instrument in the service of development, progress and peace.

11,464

CSO: 4400

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### MOZAMBIQUE REACTION TO SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR BLAST REPORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Oct 79 p 8

[Commentary by J.S.]

[Text] Reports that South Africa may have recently detonated an atomic bomb undoubtedly foreshadow a new era in relations on our southern subcontinent.

Even if South African has not detonated an atomic bomb, the time is ripe for reflection on the nature of the issue. Pretoria denies having conducted a nuclear test, but it does not deny it has acquired increasing technology and "know-how" in the nuclear area.

The existence of a country with nuclear power in southern African can only be seen as the prosecution of an aggressive policy toward the progressive regimes in the area, a weapon of pressure that will be used tomorrow to dictate the political options of the independent countries, lining them up in the much-talked-about constellation of U.S. clients of South Africa.

When we consider that two countries in this area have declared for the socialist path of development, that two colonial issues are as yet unresolved, and that there is a regime which discriminates against 75 percent of its citizens based on the color of their skin, the prospect is increased that a nuclear power like South Africa could make its move here and now.

For the imperialists, the South African regime is a basic ally, despite all the resolutions and mandatory sanctions preached in the United Nations.

To equip Pretoria with nuclear weapons, or to make it possible for Pretoria to produce them by its own means, is part of the overall imperialist strategy for the African continent, the major source of strategic mineral reserves and basic raw materials for a future that has already begun.

That future could include the danger of a generalized confrontation, detrimental to the true interests of the peoples and nations concerned with the establishment of a lasting and authentic peace.

6362

CSO: 4401

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**ZAIRE-ANGOLA EXCHANGE ACCORD**--After a 30-day period, beginning Saturday, 22 December 1979, the Bank of Zaire and the National Bank of Angola will each open, on behalf of the other, an account denominated in American dollars to record commercial and financial transactions between Zaire and Angola. These provisions were contained in an accord which will henceforth regulate payments between Zaire and Angola and which was signed in the conference hall of the Bank of Zaire yesterday by citizen Emoby Mondanga and Mr Victor de Carvahon, governors of the Bank of Zaire and the National Bank of Angola respectively. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1132 GMT 23 Dec 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

**POLITICAL BUREAU-CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE**

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Nov 79 p 1

[Communique issued following an ordinary joint meeting on 30 October of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party]

[Text] In an ordinary joint session, held on 30 October 1979, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party analyzed in depth the present status of the organization and functioning of the party structures, and made the following findings:

1. Inadequate application of the principle of criticism and self-criticism;
2. Various manifestations of liberalism and opportunism, reflected in the tendency to foment rumors, intrigue, slander and negative attitudes based on race prejudice, tribalism and regionalism;
3. Tendency to foster division within the party, through dissemination of alarmist and unfounded reports;
4. Continuing petty bourgeois influence within the party and state apparatus, flagrantly prejudicial to authority and discipline, respect for the party and government hierarchy and the implementation of higher-level decisions;
5. Inadequate coordination between various agencies and officials, due to individualist working methods.

After lengthy and intensive discussion based on these findings, the Political Bureau and the Central Committee Secretariat forwarded the following directives to all members of the party, mass organizations and leadership organs:

1. To foster the spirit of criticism and self-criticism at all levels of the organization;
2. To fight vigorously against all forms of opportunism, liberalism and other negative manifestations, such as rumor, intrigue, slander, race prejudice, tribalism and regionalism;

3. To combat petty bourgeois manifestations and attitudes within the party and state apparatus;
4. To encourage the denunciation of and combat against the reactionary sector of the petty bourgeoisie, which seeks to hold back the revolutionary process and to assume power;
5. To strengthen unity within the party by strengthening the unity of the leadership, an essential condition to ensure national unity;
6. To strengthen authority, vigilance and discipline within the party and to demand respect for party and state organs.

May the memory and the teachings of Comrade President Antonio Agostinho Neto live forever.

The Struggle Continues.

Through People's Power, Victory is Certain.

6362

CSO: 4401



## SOME REASONS FOR LOW COFFEE PRODUCTION ANALYZED

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 27 Oct 79 p 21

[Excerpt] On 20 September, THE JORNAL DE ANGOLA published a report of an attack on Kitexe by "bandits." Although no reference was made as to the identify of the group of "bandits" (term used by the MPLA officially for guerrillas), it is assumed that they were members of the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] which traditionally operated in that area even before the independence of Angola. In addition to the interest in publishing an excerpt of the report of the attack, it is equally important to deal with some of the aspects connected with the coffee harvest in that region of northern Angola.

## Reasons for Low Production

A visit to some plantations showed other reasons for low production. Although the average daily wage has been raised from 96 kwanzas to 120, and there have been no delays in making payments, the work on the plantations is not something that the local population is used to, as they prefer to work on their individual plots. More than 1,300 controlled peasants have coffee planted on more than 5,000 hectares, in addition to products for their own use.

On the other hand, the high rate of absenteeism among steady workers and among the mobilized ones is due to the fact that a few days a week they go to help with the work on the plots in exchange for food, generally corn meal and manioc, to supplement the gaps still left by the supply services of the plantations. Those who are absent for 15 days lose their right to these supplies.

The workers on all plantations are also asking for clothes, blankets and mattresses. Therefore, it becomes difficult to accuse a worker who lives under these conditions of lack of revolutionary awareness, although this is also the case. What is at stake is the very survival, because the food supplied by the plantations does not fill the minimum needs of those who daily use up an enormous amount of physical energy. To sleep on bags in encampments which have not seen a coat of paint for a long time, does not help either. All this will have to be corrected quickly to prevent lack of manpower.

We can do this by making all organizations that are directly connected to coffee, and others that support them, function with a different, less bureaucratic spirit, more aware of facts, in order to solve these problems.

11635

CSO: 4401

## CAMEROON

### BRIEFS

**HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS**—The Cameroon head of state, President Ahmadou Ahidjo, returns to Yaounde today, after having inaugurated the hydroelectric dam in Mokolo yesterday. During the inauguration, President Ahmadou Ahidjo outlined the program of hydroelectric projects being undertaken in the country. The head of state revealed that some 42 billion francs had so far been invested in Cameroon's hydroelectric dam during the past 20 years, and that 70 billion had been earmarked for future projects in the next 10 years. He estimated that 95 percent of Cameroon's needs in electric power will be met by national hydroelectric production, remarking that this was a considerable advantage, especially at a time marked by energy crisis. President Ahidjo called for greater patriotism, tolerance, restraint and generosity among Cameroonians. [Text] [AB201450 Yaounde International Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Dec 79 AB]

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REGIME NOT EXPECTED TO SURVIVE IF STREET SITUATION UNSTABLE

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 19 Nov 79 p 40

[Article by D.L.: "A President on a Volcano"]

[Text] In Bangui the still very fragile government is developing mined ground. It seems to have done an about-face in the way it governs. It gives the impression that it does not really know where it is going. It proceeds by indecision and thrusts, and with the passing weeks leaves behind a trail of anxiety and discontent. It does not seem to be aware that the perils that threaten it are increasing. It is not managing to mobilize the people and is not finding the formula for recreating indispensable national unity around itself, and at the same time it is increasing the causes for resentment.

Thus the former prime minister, Ange Patasse, has been incarcerated since 3 November in the Ngaragba prison, the same one where in January several dozen children were killed by Bokassa I's executioners. After agreeing in mid-October to organize a "round table" bringing together all of the country's political and labor union organizations, President David Dacko really seems, this time, to have engaged rashly in a test of strength.

Of course, since the negotiations opened last 15 October in the Renaissance Palace, Mr Patasse has employed an extremely aggressive tone, especially about Mr Dacko, whose title of chief of state he refused to recognize. But after that first session the president of the Republic himself announced that the negotiations would resume the next day behind closed doors. On 16 October he made it known that the meeting had been postponed until the next day. Finally, on Wednesday the 17th he announced, in a virulent speech in which he attacked Mr Patasse in very acrimonious terms and accused him in particular of corrupting youth, that the "round table" had been canceled.

What is the explanation of that reversal? In the president's entourage they are letting it be understood that Mr Dacko, who personally wanted to resume the negotiations, gave in to the arguments of some of his "advisers" or ministers who were in favor of toughening the regime.

Shortly after the failure of the conference, the capital is calm. The chief still receives in audience several unionists and members of the Ubangi People's Patriotic Front (FPO), including Idi Lala. In the universities and high schools

they are getting together and sharing opinions\* Then, on 29 October, there is an explosion. The teachers' union issues a strike order. High-school students and unemployed youths from the districts, especially Fou and Muskine, where Patasse partisans are the most numerous, join in the demonstration, which quickly deteriorates. The demonstrators attack the house of Prime Minister Bernard Ayando and--with assegais, steel balls and even in some cases fire-arms--attack the police, who strike back. About 30 wounded will be hospitalized and several teachers will be arrested.

Although Mr Patasse, it seems, had not initiated the riot, the authorities held him responsible for it. After ordering the army to destroy his house with grenades, they arrested him on 3 November near the Chadian border, before he could manage to find refuge in that neighboring country. In addition, Mr Dacko--again probably under the influence of certain of his ministers--replaced his Interior Minister, Michel Gallen Doithe, a career diplomat who on several occasions had pleaded for a policy of openness, with a member of the military Gen Gbale. The government, he says, is "not for the taking" and he will have no more of "half measures."

But has the Central African chief of state the means to prevail in this test of strength? He has part of the population on his side--merchants, craftsmen, minor officials. That class hopes to see order restored. Undoubtedly the speech against the "sowers of trouble" had an impact on it. It is also true that Mr Patasse remains very controversial in Bangui, including in the high schools, where not everyone has forgiven his Libyan stopover. In addition, the FPO leader Abel Goumba, still in retirement at Cotonou, is not well known by the young. Finally, the fact that most of the leaders of the popular Liberation Movement of Central Africa (MPLC) and the FPO, which still demanding that the "round table" be resumed, have left Bangui in the last few days is hardly in their favor.

However, other demonstrations are no doubt to be expected. Neither the teachers' union nor the student or high-school youth, the spearhead of the opposition to Bokassa I, are disposed to give up. President Dacko of course signed an ordinance authorizing political parties, and announced that in 18 months a constitutional referendum will be organized and--six months after that--general elections. But those dates are far away and if the situation in the streets became more unstable the regime would undoubtedly not survive.

David Dacko, who was overthrown by the future Emperor Bokassa on St Sylvester Night in 1966, is certainly not the last to know this.

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\*See DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, No 39, 5 November 1979.



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### ROLE OF FRENCH ARMY DESCRIBED AS AMBIGUOUS

Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier, special correspondent]

[Text] Bangui--"When we arrived here we were welcomed as liberators. I confess this pleased us. The people were very warm. Now the populace is more distant. It is getting used to us. We are part of the landscape. Perhaps they don't understand very well why we are still here?" This young "para" with a Southwestern accent, is happy that he is soon going to spend Christmas and New Year's Day with his family. Like some of his comrades he had been stationed in Chad for nearly two months when the Elysee gave the green light to the very special "barracuda mission." A volunteer, he is now awaiting relief and the four weeks of "perm" [leave] that accompany it. While he recognizes that "in French barracks there is a great fight to come to Africa" and escape the monotony of garrison cities, he is aware of the ambiguous role the French army is playing in the Central African Republic.

Officially, the French contingent received a dual mission. On the one hand, it is ensuring the security of the families of expatriates. On the other, it is maintaining public order, while awaiting the setting up of a Central African police force, to be trained by French instructors.

In a calm period this preventive task of surveillance and maintaining order stirs up no major problem. Some "paras" stand guard around administrations, or are installed on the roofs and balconies of buildings considered "strategic;" others stand around in the corridors of ministries.

The French soldiers received strict orders to be prudent. Most of them have few contacts with the capital's population. For six consecutive days they virtually do not leave the buildings where they are on guard duty, even sleeping on the premises. Only a few officers, come evening, drag out their boredom on the dance floor of the Scotch Club, Bangui's "in" night club.

How will the "paras" conduct themselves if they are called upon to restore order under difficult conditions, if the opposition circles were to organize new demonstrations, for example? This is not entirely a school hypothesis.



At the time of the 29 October troubles, French soldiers were never in direct contact with the high schools. But it was a French helicopter that informed the Central African administration by radio of the movements of the demonstrators. Clumsiness, a moment of panic, or simply bad reflexes would be enough to make a French soldier use his weapon. Such a movement would obviously have heavy political consequences.

Indeed, there is no denying the political aspect of the "limited" assistance mission granted to the regime of President Dacko by the French army. It was very evident when Ange Patasse, the head of the opposition, "disappeared." The French took a direct part in the search for him. After the head of the MPLC [Popular Liberation Movement of Central Africa] had been spotted, again it was a French helicopter that dropped a Central African commando group 50 km from the border station where the fugitive was captured.

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# CHANGES TO BE STRESSED BY BONGO IN CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 19 Nov 79 p 39

[Article by R.M.: "Kickoff for the Presidential Elections"]

[Excerpts] The second regular congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] was held in Libreville from 16 to 19 November. Congresses of the Gabonese single party, which was founded on 12 March 1968, are rare enough that this one, the second in ten years--the first was held in 1969--demands the attention of observers.

Of course this "November assembly" lacked the glamor of the second extraordinary congress of the Party last 24 to 27 January.

However, it fell to the second regular congress to designate the Party's candidate for the March 1980 presidential election scheduled for March 1980. It is very likely to be put forward, as is the legislative election that is to follow shortly afterward. This kind of "primary" for the presidential election, stipulated by the constitution as amended by the second extraordinary congress, is certain to provide no "suspense." In the Gabonese political context the choice can only fall unhesitatingly upon President Bongo. And of course no surprise can be expected in the elections themselves.

Although the outcome of the 1980 popular vote is not in doubt, the Gabonese president will be campaigning from now on. He will go into the country's nine provinces to report to the voters on his management and nourish the flame the PDG believes it lit last January.

It is a matter of proving to the Gabonese people that the promises made by the second extraordinary congress have been kept. What, then, did the PDG decide between 24 and 27 January? It can be summed up in one word: change. Basically in management methods and administrative and political personnel. All the motions offered during the second extraordinary congress denounced corruption, demanded elimination and replacement of incompetents, racketeers, mudslingers, spendthrifts in positions of responsibility.

The virulence of those denunciations made one think that a great upheaval of Gabonese personnel would ensue. But Gabon is not a country for maelstroms.

However, the changes have begun. If they are not very apparent at the level of the government itself, they are appreciable within the Party. Already in January, thanks to the adopting of a more democratic method of choosing delegates, many unexpected results were reported in the election of Central Committee members. Decisions are now made by the grass roots. In short, the pyramid should no longer rest on its point, as it has done for so long. A new elite is seen to be ascending in the Party. Rank-and-file militants, unexpectedly elected to the Central Committee, have become leaders of departmental and provincial sections.

In addition--this is undoubtedly the most appreciable and convincing result--the administration, paralyzed by misappropriations of funds and negligence, has become efficient. Proof of this is the economic good conduct certificate awarded by the World Bank experts to Gabon.

The Gabonese economic recovery is a spectacular reality. The Gabonese Republic is indisputably enjoying the consideration of foreign capital, which is ready to contribute its aid.

President Bongo is turning that aspect of his management to account with his fellow citizens. But he will also have to announce new changes, as well as be able to arouse fervor on the part of the most underprivileged in the population, changes which should follow from the doctrine of democratic and organized progressivism.

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RUBBER PRODUCTION PROJECT REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 3,4 Nov 79 pp 1,10

[Article by Hien Solo: "A Model of Agricultural Diversification in Grand-Bereby: 13,500 Hectares of Rubber Trees to Be Planted"]

[Text] The once sleepy region of Grand-Bereby is gradually becoming more active thanks to the Rubber Company (SOG8) which is establishing a plantation of approximately 40,000 hectares, of which 13,500 hectares will be devoted to rubber trees.

When the SOG8 plantation reaches its steady operations level, in about 1990, it will produce approximately 30,000 tons of rubber per year and will employ about 5000 to 6000 workers. This will result in increased trade activities as well as social activities.

The SOG8 plantation is the first rubber plantation established in the South-West. Its general manager, Aristide Lambert Aka, therefore states that because of its size and the originality of its methods -- whose justification can be appreciated today -- the plantation is an important factor in the development of this region, and constitutes a fundamental element in the rise of Ivorian rubber culture.

Thanks to the creation of vast rubber plantations, the Grand-Bereby region, which was formerly dormant, is now experiencing renewed activity at the cultural, trade, and social level.

These plantations are managed by the Grand-Bereby Rubber Company (SOG8). The property covers a total area of about 40,000 hectares, located north west of the city of Grand-Bereby.

This large-scale operation began in 1975. The first phase comprising 7500 hectares has been completed. Because of the floodable bottom-land which takes up about two-thirds of the total surface, 13,000 hectares of it will be planted with rubber.

Planting will be carried out during 1980 and 1981 at the rate of 2000 hectares per year. It will be remembered that the first tapping operations were performed in April 1976 on the parcels planted in 1971 and 1972, covering 20 hectares; these were of course experimental taps. But the first industrial tapping took place on 1 April 1979 over 163 hectares planted in 1973 and 23 hectares planted in 1974.

In order to process natural rubber for latex, SOGB undertook construction of a plant which is now well in progress.

According to the company's general manager, Aristide Lambert Aka, this plant is one of the most important in the world because of its size: it can produce 30,000 tons of latex per year.

The SOGB plantation is the first rubber plantation established in the Ivorian Southwest. Because of its originality, observers state that it constitutes a fundamental element in the rise of Ivorian rubber cultivation.

#### 500 Hectares of Village Plantations

In the spirit of the five-year plan, which recommends the establishment of village plantations, SOGB is planning to establish 500 hectares of rubber trees for Grand-Bereby planters. But there is a problem: these planters are not interested in working the soil. Therefore the first necessity is to stimulate the villagers' awareness as efficiently as possible. This is certainly not easy and it may be necessary to await production of latex in order to win new adherents: this will be the time when effort is truly translated in terms of money, in other words when the first planters derive profit from their achievements.

It appears that one of the main obstacles to the villagers' willingness to practice rubber cultivation is the long time required for tapping (seven years). But according to Mr Aka Aristides, this theory is no longer valid today.

The new strains which have been obtained thanks to selective breeding at the Research Institute will give rubber trees which are operational after five years, nearly the same length of time as for a coffee plant.

As the APROMAC [expansion unknown] has concluded, the village planters will thus find in the present situation, an opportunity to give new applications to the methodical approach which industrial planters have stamped on the profession: deep trust in the ability and skill of the rubber planter to participate efficiently in the development of the Ivorian economy.

Rubber trees do not grow everywhere. They are very demanding: they do not take to rocky soil, nor to too much water, and even less to hard layers of soil. The South, Southeast, and Southwest are at present the only regions which are favorable to rubber tree cultivation.



Our kin in Grand-Bereby must therefore seize this gift from the gods, especially since this speculation requires little constraint. Three hectares of rubber can yield over 100,000 francs per month. And it requires but one operator to work on them.

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## COMPOSITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT EXAMINED

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] Nairobi--Change amid continuity: If one were to make concessions to banality, then no expression could better define the Kenyan political situation following the Cabinet shakeup announced on Wednesday, 28 November, by Chief of State Daniel Arap Moi. The successor to Jomo Kenyatta, who died 11 months ago, was doubtless anxious to put some distance between himself and the policy of the "father of the nation." But the break appears to be less radical than many expected.

In choosing his new team, Moi combined boldness and moderation and was able to meet the need for renewal without frightening the local "establishment," particularly the influential members of the Kikuyu ethnic group -- 20 percent of the population -- which since independence has controlled most of the key posts. In addition to his desire to surround himself with a few new "faithfuls," three major concerns seem to have guided Moi's choices: a scrupulous respect for ethnic and regional balances; concern for increased efficiency; and a certain desire for "openness" with respect to those playing the role of opponents within what is actually the single party: the Kenya African National Union (KANU).

The makeup of the new government expresses no spectacular upheaval. The key men in the regime: Dwai Kibaki, vice president of the republic and minister of finance, and Charles Njonjo, minister of justice, remain in office. What many observers see as a latent rivalry between the president and Kibaki has not resulted in any change at the top. However, Moi did establish three government ministries placed directly under the "Office of the President." They go to James Gichuru, former minister of defense, G. G. Kariuki, former deputy minister, and K. N. K. Biwott, a close adviser to Moi and from the same small ethnic group: the Kalenjin. Kariuki's promotion only makes his important role near the president official.

## Concern for Renewal

Kariuki takes over the Ministry of Defense at a time when Kenya is endeavoring to strengthen its military capability. Since independence,

the building of a modern army has been practically neglected for the sake of education and agriculture. This situation is now being remedied. Kenya has ordered some 60 tanks and 30 helicopters from Western suppliers. According to Moi, the defense policy demands "coordination at the highest level."

Munya Waiyaki is leaving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the newly created Ministry of Energy. The new head of Kenyan diplomacy is Robert Ouko, former minister of economic planning and a member of the Luo ethnic group, the second largest in the country.

In selecting his new government, Moi obviously respected the verdict of the 8 November general elections, in the course of which 7 ministers and 15 deputy ministers were beaten. Sparing the "old guard," the chief of state retained in his ministry several former aides of Kenyatta whom many thought would be sacrificed, James Gichuru and Paul Ngei in particular. Nevertheless, only 6 ministers were kept at their posts. One finds a concern for renewal in the government apparatus. Two-thirds of the ministers' staffs will have new chiefs ("permanent secretaries"). The first white man to be elected deputy since Kenya's independence and the son of a famous British archeologist, Philip Leakey enters the government as deputy minister of natural resources and the environment.

In order to ensure a smoother operation of the government apparatus, several ministries are being split up: agriculture, education, industry and commerce. It is not any accident that these three sectors are considered to have priority here. What is mainly an industry of substitution, developed in the region of Nairobi, requires more promotion. Furthermore, in recent weeks, several high schools and colleges have been the scene of disturbances which concern authorities.

Although minor, one appointment will not go without notice: that of Oginga Odinga, former vice president of the republic and head of the opposition, who will become director of the Cotton Office, a paragovernmental organization in charge of marketing the crop. In October, the single party refused to grant Odinga -- considered to be the leader of the Luos -- its blessing to run in the legislative elections, a decision that turned out to be a political error. It did not prevent the victory of one close to Odinga, at the expense of Okero, secretary general of the single party. Above all, it cast doubt on the policy of appeasement preached by President Moi. It would appear that the chief of state became aware of his gaff and tried to make a symbolic gesture toward Kenyatta's old rival.

The impression of moderation that prevails when one examines the new government corrects -- in a favorable sense -- some blunders and language excesses during the election campaign, often interpreted as the sign of the growing influence exercised by Njongo over the president. In emphasizing national unity, Moi now dissipates that feeling.

The fact remains that the recent election defeat of five national leaders of the single party proves what a weak base the KANU has in the country. Having never played the role of a driving force, emptied of its content by the extreme personalization of power under Kenyatta and eaten away by growing corruption, the KANU has not regained the vitality for which the chief of state has publicly stated his desire.

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## MOI GOVERNMENT'S ACTIONS AGAINST ODINGA, ANYONA SURPRISING

Paris DEMAÎN L'AFRIQUE in French 19 Nov 79 p 47

[Article by D.L.: "Who is Afraid of Odinga?"]

[Text] One year after Jomo Kenyatta's death and Daniel Arap Moi's accession to the head of the state, Kenyan voters went to the polls last 8 November to elect a new Parliament.

Some 800 candidates, all members of the Kenyan African National Union (KANU), the single party, were contending for the 158 seats that were available\*. The voters, as they had in 1974, took advantage of the multiplicity of candidacies to eliminate many outgoing deputies, including some ministers. But this partial change of political personnel should not change Parliament's orientations. In fact the KANU authorities, before the vote had examined each candidacy, throwing out those of several embarrassing persons. Candidates had to fulfill three conditions before receiving the Party's investiture: successfully pass a "language test" in English or Swahili; pay their dues as "life members" of the KANU--sometimes, in certain circumstances, paying an additional contribution for projects financed by the Party!; finally, receive the agreement of the KANU executive council, which met last 4 October at the Parliament session presided over by Mr Moi.

About ten candidacies were removed during that meeting. Among them was that of Odinga Odinga, the former vice president of the Republic who, after being looked upon as a leader of KANU's "left wing," left it in 1966 to found his own party, the Kenyan People's Union (KPU). Arrested in 1969, shortly after the KPU had been forbidden, released in 1971, Mr Odinga had returned to KANU in the hope of running in the 1974 legislative election. At the time he was refused investiture. In 1977 the executive council simply canceled an election within the Party, after the same Odinga had announced his decision to go after its vice presidency. At the time the prospect of the succession to Mr Kenyatta explained, if it did not justify, the KANU's attitude. All the more so because Mr Odinga belongs to the Luo ethnic group, and the Kikuyu establishment, which holds the reins of the government and dominates the KANU, intended to keep its privileges intact after the departure of the "Mzee."

\*In addition to the 158 elected deputies, there are 10 appointed by the president of the Republic. The Justice Minister is also an ex officio member of Parliament.



Today the decision, which is in contrast to the appeasement policy conducted by Mr Moi, is even more amazing. No doubt the Kenyan authorities were afraid of a reawakening of the opposition in Luo country--and of debates in Parliament that might be a little too lively. Officially, the expulsion of Mr Odinga and the four former leaders of the KPU is explained, according to the secretary general of the KANU, Robert Matano, by the legal action brought by the latter "against the governmental Party."

In reality, if there really is a legal action it is not aimed at the KANU--but at Mr Matano alone. And the affair is really political. As is the KANU's refusal to grant its investiture to George Anyona, the former deputy from the East Kitutu region and an often acerbic critic of the government. Mr Anyona was arrested in 1977 and released with the other political prisoners in December 1978.

Last 7 October several hundred students from the University of Nairobi organized a peaceful demonstration to protest the interdictions pronounced by the KANU and to demand that President Moi show "political tolerance." They were not to be heard and the third Kenyan Parliament has every chance of being a mere registration chamber.

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## SOME KENYANS, MOSTLY FROM MOMBASA, BACK KHOMEYNI

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Dec 79 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text]

IT was exactly a week ago that the President, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, issued a statement from State House, Nakuru, calling on all religious bodies in this country — Muslims, Christians, etc. — to pray for the American hostages in Iran so that God may relieve them and their relatives of their mental anguish and torture. As a matter of fact, the President made Kenya's stand on the issue of the US hostages quite clear. He did not beat about the bush.

He said, among other things, that the Kenya Government has already expressed its deep concern over the situation created by the seizing of American hostages by student groups in Iran demanding the repatriation of the Shah from the United States. The President was speaking for all Kenyans when he noted that the hostages have been faced with undue suffering for no fault of theirs since November 4.

Despite this stand by the President, however, it seems that there are some Kenyans, or foreigners living in this country, who seem to think that the dictator of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini, is doing the right thing in holding about 50 people in the US embassy in Tehran against all international law. What it means is that there are some people in this country — whether indigenous or foreigners who believe in acts of terrorism. Some of them have had the audacity to put pen to paper and write letters to the newspapers backing the inhuman acts of the Ayatollah.

When the NATION criticises these acts of man's inhumanity to man a Mr. N. Famau of Mombasa tells us: "Your fanatical support for the tyrant USA defeats all reason." Now, who is a fanatic and who is a tyrant, Mr. Famau? Is it the NATION that is fanatic or the militant students holding 50 people hostages? Who is a tyrant, Mr. Famau? Is it Mr. Carter, who has the means to flatten Iran and yet does not seem to want to do that, or is it the new dictator of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini, who is breaking all respected international laws?

A Mr. M. Aljamali of Mombasa says there is "a definite wind of change for the better (which) is now blowing in that country (Iran) and no biased and prejudiced views of the world Press, often a mouthpiece of Western Imperialism, will mislead the public always and all the time". I suppose Mr. Aljamali will call me a mouthpiece of Western Imperialism when I inform him that while I was writing this commentary (Friday) thousands of Iranian Turkish dissidents were busy seizing the radio and television stations in the north-west provincial capital of Tabriz where they drove out the Provincial Governor. For the information of Mr. Aljamali, the revolt of the autonomy-seeking Turks, which in fact is the most serious threat to the all-powerful religious and political dictator of Iran, Khomeini, is a clear indication that the people of Iran do not appear to be feeling the "wind of change for the better" that he is talking about.

Others who have attacked the NATION for criticising Khomeini's dictatorship and violation of international law governing diplomacy are M.A. Jaffer, also of Mombasa, Bikal

Mohamed, the same place, and a number of other people mainly from Mombasa.

I happen to be one of the people in this country who believe in the right of all people freely to express their views on any issue, local or international. So, though I do not agree with the views expressed by the gentlemen I have named above, I will always defend their right to do so. And the same goes for Messrs. Kaumbuthu, Meenye, Rashid Vus bi Mwakiwi and Naima Sias Antar, all of Mombasa, who wrote a joint letter and said Iran "is now free and with time, under the admirable leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini, will become even more freer and self-dependent, especially when America sees sense and hands over this criminal (the Shah) to stand trial and give account for his misrule before the people".

These are views of people who call themselves Kenyans or are foreigners who live in Kenya. Whatever they are, I urge them to use some imagination and make a mental journey into a hypothetical situation where a Kenyan embassy abroad is invaded by hot headed students who hold 50 Kenyan hostages demanding that we take a political step against all that we consider sacred in Kenya's democracy.

I want all the pro-Khomeini elements in Kenya to imagine for a moment that a Kenyan embassy is seized by fanatical students who demand that we chase out all the political refugees in our country, including those at the

Kenyatta National Hospital even if they are suffering from cancer or are undergoing treatment.

What side will my friends named above take if students seize a hypothetical Kenyan embassy and then threaten to put Kenyan hostages on trial in a kangaroo court for "spying" if we fail to chase away the refugees, including those in hospital? Whatever my friends think, I am sure if a situation like that ever develops all Kenyans will condemn such an act by militant students as barbaric, inhuman, tactless and blackmail against international law and diplomacy. The NATION criticised Khomeini for the same reasons and it is indeed strange and sad that there are some people in Kenya who think he is doing the right thing!

Perhaps it is timely to remind the people concerned, wherever they are, that Mr. Moi recently said that Kenya, through its guiding principles of peace, unity and love, would like to see genuine peace and love for one another throughout the world. My friends should also be reminded that the President clearly pointed out that the world will be a much happier place if all nations conduct their affairs strictly in accordance with accepted international norms. Obviously, that is why he asked God-fearing Kenyans to pray for the US hostages.

So why should anyone in this country — whether indigenous or foreigner appear to back the cruel and inhuman acts of Khomeini in a wrongful and irresponsible manner? Why?

## CIVIL SERVICE HEAD DISCUSSES CORRUPTION CHARGES, DISCIPLINE

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 9 Dec 79 p 5

[Interview with J. G. Kiereini, permanent secretary in the President's Office and Head of the Civil Service, in Nairobi recently by John Esibi]

[Text]

**Q.** YOU are the new Head of a Civil Service, said to be one of the best in Black Africa, at a time when there are charges of such evils like corruption, nepotism, brotherisation, etc. First of all, Mr. Kiereini, do you agree with these charges, and, if you do, how do you intend to rid the Civil Service of such serious ills.

**A.** Personally, I think some of these allegations are being overstated. It is not possible for anyone to deny that they do exist in one form or another. But the scale of the said incidents is very often blown out of proportion.

Now there is no way anybody is going to eliminate these evils if you cannot develop a service which is dedicated, devoted and which is national in character. My task is to try and develop that sense of feeling among the Civil Service as a whole including all other Government organisations.

What I intend to develop is a Civil Service which will provide a national service rather than one that serves only a local village, a tribe or a group of friends.

**Q.** But frankly speaking, Mr. Kiereini, do you confirm or deny reports that the evils of corruption, nepotism, and brotherisation exist in the Civil Service?

**A.** In an organisation like Kenya's Civil Service, which is fairly large it will not be possible to get everybody looking like an angel. It is possible to get one black sheep here and there (although this doesn't mean we are condoning such evils).

Such few black sheep are the individuals that we have to get hold of and either have them removed, or have them change their attitude.

**Q.** Correct, Mr. Kiereini. But how do you go about this? First of all how do you establish culprits, and how do you punish them?

**A.** Let me say that I am not going to be the first person in the Government to try and rectify this very situation we are talking about. As to what means we use to get hold of such individuals, we have a Code of Regulations through which we could effectively deal with the culprits.

After getting hold of such individuals, we either get rid of them completely from the service, demote, or just punish them in the best manner that we think could go a long way to improving the situation. By and large we do this through the assistance of the Public Service Commission.

**Q:** If I might digress a little, you will recall that sometime last year there was a conference of leaders from all walks of life, held at the KIA. I remember one of the resolutions reached at the conference was to rid the Civil Service of such undesirable characters and purge "deadwood". Is that exercise still going on or has it been discontinued?

**A.** First of all I don't like the word "purge". There was no "purging" in the Civil Service. The exercise you are referring to was aimed at using the normal

Civil Service machinery to rid some civil servants whom, we thought, had reached their ceiling and could not go beyond that.

Now true, that exercise was carried out immediately after the KIA leaders' conference, and I have to inform you and all those concerned that it still continues. It is a continuous normal exercise the Government uses to carry out necessary changes within the Civil Service as and when it is desired.

**Q.** Some of the Ndegwa Commission's recommendations, people think, spoiled some civil servants. By being allowed to participate in their private business, some senior civil servants were exposed to corruption, bribery and what have you. Not only this, but it also created a conflict of interest. As the new Head of the Civil Service, will you re-examine some of the recommendations of the Ndegwa Commission?

**A.** It is true that the Ndegwa Commission recommended that civil servants could engage in their private business. But I believe that there has been a very serious misunderstanding of these recommendations.

If you look at the relative paragraph, you will note that the provisions are so strict and so well thought out that if they were to be fully implemented, there will be no conflict of interest.

It just means that if properly followed, civil servants will not be able to undertake business ventures the way they have been

doing. Somebody will not be able to do business and yet remain in a position affected directly or indirectly by the said business.

Say, for instance, in matters where an officer, has to decide while issuing business licence or in matters of procurement, such an officer may not be expected to own the same sort of business where he will have issued himself with a licence. The Ndegwa Commission never allowed that at all.

## Discipline

But I believe what has happened is that because of laxity in discipline, this is actually happening. And this is why there is an outcry. You asked me what we in Government are doing in regard to this.

As you are aware, the President recently appointed the Waruhiu Commission which is expected to review the general situation within the Government including some of the recommendations contained in the Ndegwa Commission.

We expect the Waruhiu Commission to carry out independent research and they are bound to come out with a recommendation or a comment on this particular issue. We will be waiting to see what they do about it, and whatever they recommend to us will be taken seriously.

**Q.** Frustration by one civil servant of another, or by a civil servant of a private citizen these days is quite common, a private citizen wishing to contact a senior civil servant, very often is frustrated by a mere personal secretary who fails to recognise the distinction between official and private affairs affecting the boss. Rudeness is common. Are you going to look into this?

**A.** I am not quite sure whether I am aware of this alleged rudeness among civil servants although I have heard of it before.

Surely it is just a question of re-education, re-orientation so that these people do what is expected of them.

As for the role played by the secretaries, various colleges of secretarial training have been emphasising this point. But by and large it is mostly an issue of individuals rather than generalising about secretaries.

My advice is that every effort should be made to get rid of the culprits. Civil servants ought to be an example of the image of the Government. And this should be pursued with vigour.

**Q.** But generally speaking, the link between top civil servants and the members of the public is the secretaries. A private citizen wishing to contact a senior civil servant in the first instance, would be expected to phone or write. But very often some secretaries act in such situations as if bosses are private and not public servants. What can we do to rectify this situation?

**A.** I would, first of all, suggest that we should have a feedback regarding these incidents as they happen. Again, if I may be of assistance, the idea here is to be courteous. That is what we would want. But if we have one who has fallen by the wayside... is rude or is doing this or that, then certainly we ought to correct it.

We shall make use of places like the KIA and other secretarial training colleges to rectify this particular problem. This is in fact already happening. You might have seen some senior officers talking to not only secretaries, but other civil servants in general at a seminar or course.

The Government will not encourage rudeness or discourtesy to members of the public by civil servants.

**Q.** Incidentally, Mr. Kiireini, sometime back there was a suggestion that we create the office of Ombudsman to whom any aggrieved citizen could lodge a formal protest. Do you see that being practical in Kenya?

**A.** The subject of Ombudsman is one that has been discussed for a long time. Even the Ndegwa Commission talked about it. But it has been generally accepted that our Judiciary system is such that if any citizen has been aggrieved, there is sufficient machinery to follow and get redress.

Now it so happens that the office of Ombudsman is a difficult one. It is a foreign idea, and can be very difficult. Because if you are not careful, it could be used for witch-hunting. It hasn't got the same checks and balances as does the Judiciary system. Hence there is this reluctance although as an idea, I feel it should not be abandoned, but pursued.

**Q.** The gap between senior and junior civil servants continues to widen, in terms of pay, allowances and therefore status. What is being done to rectify this?

**A.** This position as it is now arose from where we took it over from the colonialists at independence. In fact at that time the gap was much wider, and we have been doing all possible to have it narrowed.

Again the Waruhiu Commission/Committee might want to cast its eyes towards that issue, although I would not like to talk too much about it.

**Q.** By the way on this Waruhiu Committee, just what is the *modus operandi* that will be followed?

**A.** The committee is fairly open. They have an office at the Kenyatta Conference Centre. They are working hard: they intend to tour the provinces and wherever they go, people are invited to contact them to hand over evidence.

Already they have seen most of the senior officers such as the PCs, DCs, but they have not completed their job. Perhaps the committee ought to publicise their programme for general information.



PENALTY FOR HOARDING, BLACKMARKETING MUST BE HARSHER

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Dec 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE price control and police authorities are to be congratulated on their current crackdown on hoarding of essential food commodities like rice and wheat flour and will have the full backing of the public in their endeavours. Full details of the operation, centred on Nairobi, are not yet available, but the Government has deployed very senior officials in the task of unearthing hoarders and black-marketeers.

And that is as it should be, for a handful of individuals, acting with impunity and seeming disregard of the law and the penalties it imposes for such malpractices, continue to challenge the might of the Government. They must learn that they cannot get away with their illegal ways.

The campaign against *magendo* and smuggling initiated by President Moi soon after he assumed office as President has continued — and will continue unabated, as the Attorney-General, Mr. Njonjo, said this week when he spoke at a long-service ceremony at the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union. Any act wilfully engaged in by anyone, big or small, must be stamped out with a firm hand.

Much success has attended the campaign, but it is evident that some people continue to nurse the illusion that they can hoard, smuggle and profiteer for all time. These are the enemies of our progress, the people who are working against national policy and interests. They must be brought to book. Factors outside our control, plus a capricious weather have combined to create new problems for the Government and people in the sphere of food supply, but these are problems which must be tackled with the resources available to us — and the activities of anti-social elements can only be retrograde.

What does the consumer think about all this? After all, he is the hardest hit and his views must be entertained.

A letter received at Nation House yesterday from a reader who must be assumed to be an ordinary mwananchi said in part: "When so much has already been written on shortages which, in fact, are only created by a few greedy people, the ordinary consumer continues to unnecessarily suffer without hope of immediate or permanent reprieve in sight. Police actions from time to time, commendable as they are, have only made temporary dents on these nefarious practices which are soon resumed with even greater fury and intensity.

"Business and trade being matters of calculated risk, it seems obvious that the hoarders and their accomplices make greater gains than they may lose if they should by chance be caught. This being so, therefore, surely it behoves the authorities to devise methods that effectively nullify gains envisaged by these criminals?

"For a long time the authorities have been known to threaten the withdrawal of licences, but so ineffectively the threats have now become hollow. Courts of law have imposed heavy fines and even ordered forfeitures, to no avail. It is doubtful if harsher fines or more elaborate threats can do better. Only the most drastic legislation may prove permanent and deterrent.

"Considering that these crimes are, in effect, sabotage and means to disenchant the masses by causing them unnecessary suffering, why cannot the Government regard them in the same category as treason, murder, etc.? Denying people food or any other item when the Government has provided it is not only a most terrible sin but the worst of crimes. For a few shillings these criminals risk the starvation of millions and get away with a mere fine!"

Many will share these sentiments, but, while we do not believe anyone in authority will agree to equate hoarding and black-marketing with treason and murder, there certainly is much food for thought in what this reader says. The punishment for such offences must be made much harsher than at present.

## MINISTER DISCUSSES NATION'S ENERGY SITUATION

## Motorists Must Cut Fuel Use

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Dec 79 pp 1, 20

[Text]

**THE Government will be forced to introduce fuel rationing soon if motorists do not voluntarily cut down on consumption, Energy Minister Dr. Munyua Waiyaki said in Nairobi yesterday.**

Dr. Waiyaki warned: "People must now take this issue very seriously and ration consumption voluntarily so that we can conserve the little fuel we have for industrial and agricultural production."

He said motorists should consider pooling their transport arrangements in efforts to conserve the scarce commodity.

Speaking during the signing of an agreement with the French company, Mop-Cycle Limited, which will be assembling 50 cc mopeds in Nairobi, Dr. Waiyaki said the Government could consider intensifying speed regulations.

Dr. Waiyaki noted: "At the moment we have to find alternative sources of energy that will be cheaper to this country."

He said oil prices were continually going up and people were scared because they did not know what would happen after the December 17 Opec meeting in Venezuela. "We are certain that Opec is going to raise the price of oil, forcing us to pay more for it," he said.

Last week, Dr. Waiyaki told a four-man European Economic Commission delegation that Kenya would intensify its search for oil and would keep an open mind towards alternatives.

Dr. Waiyaki said Kenya was experimenting on solar energy and biogas.

At the UN Kenya has asserted it was essential to provide energy if developing countries were to achieve a 25-per cent share of the world's industrial production by the year 2000 A.D., as proclaimed by the Lima Declaration.

Dr. Waiyaki commended the Peugeot group for launching moped cycles which would greatly economise on the use of fuel.

The managing director of the motor cycle company, Mr. S.K.

Gheewala, said fuel consumption for a 50 cc moped was well over 175 km a gallon and that experienced no parking problems.

The company, which expects to assemble about 3,000 units each year, was commended by Dr. Waiyaki for taking to produce mopeds. This would support the Government's campaign against the misuse of energy, the Minister said.

## Development of Alternative Sources

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Dec 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Minister for Energy, Dr. Munyua Waiyaki, said yesterday the Government may soon be forced to introduce petrol rationing if motorists do not voluntarily cut down on petrol consumption. If and when the Government does act, a lot of petrol will be saved because many people will be forced to stop leisure trips at weekends and drivers will walk when they possibly can. Though many will welcome the Minister's warning, and take it in the spirit in which it is intended, it really is surprising that little or nothing has been done so far to force motorists to conserve petrol.

Indeed, the Ministry of Energy has only just been created and it will have to do a lot of groundwork before it can resort to such a drastic measure as petrol rationing. Wananchi are not refusing to conserve petrol. They are not deliberately wasting it, though importing it costs the nation a lot of money. The public simply have not been told to cut down on petrol consumption. They have not been told what measures they need to take in order to do so. Dr. Waiyaki is very right in urging the public to take the matter of energy conservation seriously. The petrol that we have is needed to run our industries and boost agricultural production. Indeed, when he created the new Ministry of Energy, President Moi said its main work would be to ensure that more attention is given in a systematic and comprehensive manner, to the nation's energy requirements.

The President also said the new Ministry will be expected to be very active in the exploration and development of non-conventional sources of energy, especially wind, solar and biogas. But before these measures are pushed to their conclusion we will have to continue relying on oil as the main source of our energy, and oil, let's face it, is becoming increasingly so expensive that it is affecting the country's economy.

At present, Kenya spends about a third of her foreign exchange earnings on oil. Every time the price of crude oil goes up, which is ever so often, it means we have to spend even

more money on crude oil imports. Wananchi must therefore take Dr. Waiyaki's warning seriously and begin to conserve oil. Likewise, the Government should also start a national campaign to advise motorists and others on the best ways of conserving oil. Motorists will soon once again feel the pinch by having to pay more for petrol; as the Vice-President, Mr. Kibaki, announced last month, the price of petrol will rise in December, but it is not known by how much. Mr. Kibaki also warned the nation that next year will be a very difficult one because of the rising cost of petrol and other imports. Bearing in mind that the inflation rate in Kenya now stands at 9½ per cent, any further increase in oil prices will mean Kenyans will have to tighten their belts to sustain the tempo of development.

Apart from spending money on oil, Kenya also needs to spend on other areas of development such as food, roads, schools and electrification. We all know that our development is frequently hit by increases in oil prices owing to factors beyond our control. But we must perforce continue to import oil because we need it, because we have no domestic production, and because we must develop. But never before has the need to conserve oil consumption and accelerate the development of alternative sources of energy been so urgent as at the present time.

It seems the first duty of the new Ministry of Energy will be to launch a programme of research into alternative energy resources and improve energy usage. Side by side, it must teach consumers to cut down on waste and, where appeals fail, come down with a heavy hand on those who can use less oil but who will not. And the sooner it acts in an area which has hitherto been neglected the better it will be for the country.

CSO: 4420



KANU GROUP, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS ELECTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Dec 79 pp 1, 32

[Excerpt]

**THREE National Assembly back-benchers were yesterday morning elected to run the affairs of the powerful Kanu Parliamentary Group for the next five years, and in the afternoon, all the MPs were sworn in in Parliament.**

The MPs took their oaths when the fourth Parliament met for the first time, led by President

Moi, who was sworn in as member for Baringo Central.

Parliament also adjourned *sine die* after unanimously re-electing Mr. Fred Muti as the Speaker and Kericho MP Moses Kiprono Keino as his deputy.

In the morning, the Kanu Parliamentary Group, which met under the chairmanship of President Moi at Parliament Buildings, elected Majengo-Bassi MP Mark Hwire as its secretary while the post of Chief Whip went to Mr. Said Hemed (Mombasa North).

The Deputy Chief Whip is Mr. Kiragu Stephen (Kirinyaga South).

This was the first Parliamentary Group meeting since the November 8 General Elections.

CSO: 4420

## SWAHILI LANGUAGE TEACHERS TO CONVENE IN EARLY 1980

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Dec 79 p 9

[Text]

A NATIONAL conference for teachers of Kiswahili language in schools and colleges is being organised for early next year in Nairobi. The conference will consider how the problems that have hindered the growth of the language into a real national and official language can be eased.

Speaking to *Education Nation* recently, Mr. Ernest Wanyoike, chief organiser of the conference, said the conference will be hosted by the Nairobi Kiswahili Teachers' Association in conjunction with Goethe Institute.

He said Goethe Institut will finance the project through the office of the Chief Inspector of Schools.

Mr. Wanyoike said his association had hoped to call an international meeting with representatives from all Kiswahili-speaking countries in East and Central Africa.

He said he had hoped to get representatives from Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda, but the

project had to be cut back due to lack of funds.

The conference will discuss how Kiswahili can be made a more effective tool for national development, how it can enhance a cultural image of East Africa, and how it can be made much more popular in schools and colleges in Kenya today.

He said Goethe Institut would organise a Kiswahili Cultural Exhibition which would include such subjects as Kiswahili poetry, songs, music, pictorial display and Swahili literature.

Mr. Wanyoike said the conference and the exhibition would be held simultaneously. He said his association expects about 40 participants to represent all the districts in Kenya and asked all the invited guests to come.

"The venue will also be used to launch a new book for the training of teachers of Kiswahili language," Mr. Wanyoike said.

He said Tanzania had placed an order for the book even before it was published.

CSO: 4420

## IADP GRANTS AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Dec 79 p 13

[Text]

THE International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's affiliate for concessionary lending, has approved a \$46. million credit to support the second phase of Kenya Government's long-term programme to develop smallholder agriculture through the Integrated Agricultural Development Programme (IADP).

The project will extend IADP coverage to parts of the Rift Valley and Coast provinces and to additional districts in Western, Eastern, Central and Nyanza provinces.

Major components of the project include: livestock development, storage and marketing facilities, improved extension services and training,

conservation measures, credit development, and provision of farm inputs. Rural access roads and domestic water supplies will also be improved.

The most impressive achievement under the first phase of IADP has been the creation of a viable framework for integrated development activities within the smallholder sector. The lessons learned in the implementation of the various components have been incorporated into the design of the present project.

Thus, improvements in institutional arrangements of the IADP, particularly the management of the programme, better co-ordination of the expansion of smallholder credit with strengthening of the co-operative movement, and the development of crop packages to suit different climates and soils, as well as farmer preferences, are envisaged under this project.

CSO: 4420

# WHEAT FLOUR, RICE SHORTAGES SAID TO BE CONTINUING

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Dec 79 pp 1, 3

[Article by Joseph Karimi and George Odiko]

[Excerpt]

Meanwhile wheat flour and rice shortages continue to hit the country despite pleas by the authorities that the situation is not altogether bad.

But it becomes apparent that these commodities were now being rationed to consumers.

Yesterday, the Dagoretti Country Stores Ltd., at Dagoretti Corner shopping centre, Nairobi, was the scene of long queues as housewives, husbands and children waited to receive a stipulated amount of rice and wheat flour allowed to each customer.

The managing director of the store, Mr. F. G. Mbatia, said that, within the Dagoretti Corner shopping complex, it was only his shop which was receiving rice and wheat flour.

The commodities came once a week and, when being sold, Mr. Mbatia said, the doors of the stores are closed and only a few customers are allowed in at a

time."

Mr. Mbatia explained that he was required to sell not more than 2kg of pishori rice to each customer.

The store also received 100 bags of wheat flour "which are cleared as soon as they arrive," Mr. Mbatia said.

Recently, Kenya received 15,300 tons of wheat from Canada and the Food Agricultural Organisation, and consumers have wondered why this aid has not filtered through.

Bakers in the country, have also been complaining that there is a reasonable amount of wheat flour available with millers, but that it is being sold only on the black market.

They have appealed to the Government to step in and establish a suitable method of distributing the flour so as to avoid possible closure of many bakeries.

## SEIZURE OF HOARDED ESSENTIAL GOODS TO CONTINUE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Dec 79 pp 1, 3

[Article by Joseph Karimi and George Odiko]

[Text]

**CID officers last night seized some 500 bags of rice and 28 of wheat flour from wholesale stores on Kirinyaga Road, Nairobi.**

The operation, triggered by a public outcry against the shortage of essential commodities, will continue until hoarders are brought to book, a senior police official said.

The police first raided Chicha's Store, which is an authorised distributor of East Africa Industries.

In the shop they found 48 bags of rice weighing 100kg. each, 28 wheat flour bags at 100kg., 60 packets of 2kg. basmati rice and 21 2kg. wheat flour packets.

A few yards away from stores known as Shah Kanji Lalji and

Sona, also agents of East Africa Industries, the CID men seized 450 100kg. bags of rice.

With the CID was a senior official of the Price Control Department, who said his men had been working round the clock to catch the hoarders.

And a senior CID official warned hoarders: "Definitely the operation will continue . . . It is not to stop here."

Asked whether any arrests were made the officer said: "The matter is only under investigation at this stage."

However police escorted the owner of one of the stores to a waiting car after all the hoarded goods had been loaded on to a lorry for "safe keeping".

Scores of passersby thronged the area to watch the loading, which took several hours. Two trucks were jacked with the bags and had to make several trips.

CID men supervised the loading, taking count of every item taken from the stores.

CSO: 4420



## COFFEE PRODUCTION TO INCREASE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

KENYA's coffee crop which averaged about 50,000 tonnes in the 1950s has increased to about 80,000 tonnes and is estimated to go up to 100,000 tonnes in the 1980s.

This was said yesterday by the chairman of the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, Mr. J. J. Musundi, while addressing the KPCU annual meeting at Wakulima House, Nairobi.

Mr. Musundi pointed out that during the year ended June, 1979, the crop's production was badly affected by continuous showers.

Deliveries dropped by about 27 per cent to 60,343 tonnes, compared with 82,981 tonnes the previous year. A number of farmers had, however, left their former commission agents and joined the KPCU as a result of which the KPCU paid out about 85 per cent of the Kenya production, compared with 81 per cent in 1977/78.

Mr. Musundi said that during the year, the KPCU received a lot of moral support from the Government through the Office of the President and the Ministries of Agriculture and Co-operative Development.

"Senior officials of the Ministries toured our operations to acquaint themselves with the recent developments which the KPCU has made," he said.

On development, Mr. Musundi pointed out that the KPCU buildings and milling units at Dandora, Sagana, Meru, Nakuru and Bungoma have been completed.

CSO 4420

## CDC LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Dec 79 p 5

[Text]

THE Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, yesterday commended the Commonwealth Development Corporation for its financial assistance since the pre-independence days.

Mr. Kibaki noted the corporation had in the past supported various agricultural projects, especially the small-scale tea growing industry.

The Vice-President was signing a Sh.115.2 million loan agreement between the Kenya Government and the CDC. The loan will be used to finance part of a rehabilitation programme for the small holder coffee sector.

Mr. Kibaki signed on behalf of the Government while the cor-

poration was represented by its regional controller, Mr. H. de H. Brock.

He said the project would cost nearly Sh. 370 million. Of this, the World Bank, through its International Development Association (IDA), would provide nearly Sh. 190 million, the Kenya Government Sh. 61 million and coffee unions nearly Sh. 81 million.

Mr. Kibaki stressed that the scheme's success would depend on the industry and co-operation of small-scale coffee farmers.

The Vice-President noted that coffee was the country's major foreign exchange earner and hoped that the CDC would continue to give it the same co-operation in the future.

CSO: 4420

## MOI'S CREATION OF TWO EDUCATION MINISTRIES HAILED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Dec 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

ACCORDING to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nairobi, Prof. Joseph Mungai, the number of Kenyan children who cannot get positions in secondary schools after passing the Certificate of Primary Education examination is increasing steadily, with the future looking very gloomy indeed. Since independence Kenyans who have not been able to have secondary education have increased to a total of two million. This means 2,000,000 people who are semi-educated and without any skills, and who are therefore unable to secure good jobs, have been produced by our primary schools even though they followed a system established after independence. This is a sad state of affairs. Millions are spent each year to run our primary schools and it is most unfortunate that they do not seem to benefit more of our people.

Prof. Mungai also said that of the pupils who did their CPE last week 240,000 will not be able to get secondary school places and will join the 2,000,000 who have found themselves in the same boat since independence.

The problem of primary school-leavers who cannot get positions in secondary schools was not, of course, first discovered on Monday this week when Prof. Mungai addressed a Family Planning Association of Kenya management workshop. It is a problem which Kenyans have been discussing for a long time; but somehow no one has been able to come up with any viable solutions. Politicians, educationists, academics and planners have made a number of suggestions on the need to change our educational system, but their suggestions have never been taken seriously by anyone powerful enough in the Government to introduce the desired changes. The result is the sad picture presented to the nation by Prof. Mungai.

Though the damage seems to have been done, the President, Mr. Moi, himself a qualified

teacher, has taken action to provide the country with a solution to the problem of changing what has been an inadequate education system. He has done so by creating two separate Ministries to deal with education.

When he made the announcement on his new plan for education in Kenya, Mr. Moi said he had given considerable thought to it and come to a conclusion that there should be two Ministries to undertake this considerable national responsibility. One will deal with higher education and the other with pre-primary and primary education and special education programmes, but it is the latter which will be charged with the responsibility of making sure that children are not thrown into the streets at the early age of 14 years simply because there are no secondary school places for them.

President Moi said this Ministry will do the planning for the introduction of a nine-year primary school education programme as a top-priority item. As he so rightly pointed out, the introduction of this nine-year programme is an essential element in ensuring the sound preparation of our children for their future role in the development of the nation.

After nine years of primary school, Kenyan youth will be more educated than the present primary school-leaver and will also be a bit older so that, if they fail to find places in secondary schools, they will be in a position to start training in technical institutions which will include the Harambee institutes of technology now to be looked after by the Ministry of Higher Education. If the large number of primary school-leavers who cannot get places in secondary schools is to be reduced something must be done either to build more secondary schools or other educational institutions which will provide some form of training to primary school-leavers. In this scheme of things, the Harambee institutes of technology should not be ruled out. The Government is to give them more direct assistance and guidance to ensure they are properly developed and they will play a greater role in the public education system in the future.

The President's prompt action in creating two new Ministries in the field of education must be matched with equally prompt action by those charged with ensuring that our primary school-leavers are not wasted, as is the case today.

COTU SECRETARY TO SEEK WAGE GUIDELINES' RELAXATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Dec 79 p 4

[Excerpt] The present minimum wage of 350/- per month cannot cope with the rising cost of living, Cotu's secretary-general, Mr Juma Boy, said in Mombasa yesterday.

He disclosed that a Cotu delegation will soon meet the Minister for Labour, Mr E. W. Mwangale, to discuss issues affecting workers throughout the country.

Mr Boy said one of the issues will be the question of minimum wage. "The cost of living has risen very high and the prices of essential goods have gone up rapidly in the last four to five months. One cannot expect a worker to live and take care of his family with a salary of 350/-" he pointed out.

The Central Organisation of Trade Unions delegation will also discuss with the Minister the relaxation of wage guidelines, Mr Boy said.

"These (the guidelines) are the major obstacles in negotiations between employers and employees. It is high time they are relaxed," he said.

On housing, the Cotu leader said that workers had been subjected to severe exploitation by landlords as there was no machinery to control rents. He called for employers to subsidise their employees' house rents.

Mr Boy said Cotu fully supported the Labour Minister in his intention to improve the efficiency of the Ministry. He claimed that there had been a lot of delays in dealing with disputes reported to the Ministry.

CSO: 4420



## LAKE BASIN AUTHORITY TO BEGIN OPERATING SOON

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

THE Lake Basin Authority is to start its work soon, says its director, Prof. David Wasawo.

"I intend to move very quickly visiting various areas within the lake basin, meeting the people and trying to learn from them their difficulties, problems and hopes", Prof. Wasawo told the NATION.

He said he was very grateful to the President for creating the Lake and Kericho Valley authorities. "If they work well there is going to be tremendous development in the two areas."

"I am also grateful to the former Minister for Planning, Dr. Robert Ouko, who followed the Presidential directive on the formation of the two authorities and put through to Parliament the two Bills", he said.

Prof. Wasawo said development would only come about if the people "put their backs to it, take up the implements and carry out the work of production and the provision of services themselves," he said. He said his immediate job was to find offices at Kisumu, the headquarters, and Nairobi.

"We shall also have to recruit the core staff before we can start work," he said.

Prof. Wasawo was, till recently, chief of the natural resources division at the Economic Commission for Africa headquarters in Addis Ababa.

He was in charge of the department dealing with minerals, energy, sea resources, cartography, science, technology and environment.

CSO: 4420

## WITHHOLDING OF CATTLE PENDING BEEF PRICE INCREASES RAPPED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Dec 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

EVER since the Vice-President, Mr. Mwai Kibaki announced on November 2 that beef prices were likely to be increased, farmers have been reluctant to part with their cattle, expecting to make more money when the new prices are announced. Though the Vice-President referred to plans to increase beef prices a month ago, no steps have yet been taken by the Government to announce the new prices. As a result, butchers in many parts of the country have reported an acute shortage of beef and many of them claim that, unless urgent measures are taken to step up supplies, many butchereries may close.

Needless to say, it is the consumer who is suffering and has to do without beef until such time as the new prices are announced.

Mr. Kibaki has good reason to increase the price of beef. He says the Government is considering hiking the price to correct an imbalance between the price of beef and other meats and to improve the lot of beef cattle farmers.

While the Vice-President must be commended for thinking about cattle farmers, who obviously must be encouraged if Kenya is to avoid having to import beef in a few years' time, the farmers themselves must be condemned for being greedy and unconcerned about the suffering of the consumer. Though, technically, no one can force them to sell their animals, it is wrong of them to withhold their cattle from the market. Worse still, they have no right to demand more money even before the new prices are announced. Yet, according to the butchers, farmers are already demanding higher prices for beef cattle.

For quite some time now the price of beef in Kenya, among the lowest in the world, has been the subject of controversy with farmers demanding more money and butchers fighting for prices to stay put. Whereas the farmers have a good reason to demand a little more for their cattle, butchers do not appear to have genuine reasons for calling on the authorities to leave beef prices where they are.

According to the secretary-general of the Kenya National Butchers' Union, Mr. Ally Aluvalu Yasena, the union would like to see the Government remove meat, including beef, from the list of price-controlled commodities. It is difficult not to suspect that the butchers complain when Government controls meat prices because they would rather control the prices themselves. The only reason the butchers can have to want freedom to sell beef at their own prices is to make more money from the consumer — a move which must be opposed by both consumers and the Government. Butchers are already making a profit, even before the Government announces the new prices of beef.

As Mr. Kibaki pointed out, making changes in the price structure of any agricultural commodity is a serious policy matter and the review of beef prices cannot be an exception. A lot of work must be done before a final decision is made; but before that all steps should be taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and other related Ministries to make sure that wananchi do not miss their normal supplies of beef.

Though the butchers do not back Mr. Kibaki's plan to increase beef prices, it must be seen as a healthy measure to stimulate production and also to give the Government some leeway to develop other relatively cheaper sources of protein and meat. Apart from correcting the present imbalance between the price of beef and other meats such as chicken, goat meat and mutton, new beef prices will make sure that farmers who rear beef cattle are adequately compensated for the efforts they make to ensure that Kenya does not have to import beef, like many other African countries have to do.

Because the Government is making an effort to help the farmers, they in turn must co-operate to make sure that wananchi do not suffer because they themselves want bigger profit in future. Perhaps the best way to stop farmers from withholding their cattle is to announce the new prices soon before some unscrupulous people start selling beef on the black market in the same way as others now sell rice and wheat flour.

KENYA

BRIEFS

NEW MAIZE MEAL PRICES--The West Pokot district revenue officer has said the official retail price for two kg. of Grade One sifted maize meal is now 3/70 in Kapenguria township and 3/75 in all other parts of the district. The price of one kg. of Grade Two meal, including cost of packing, is 1/60. The announcement made in a circular to all traders and leaders in the district, requested the public and traders to note the new prices and warned that anyone found overcharging would be liable to prosecution. [Text]  
[Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Dec 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

# GOVERNMENT REBUTS SOUTH AFRICAN REPORTS ON DISTURBANCES

## Denial Cuban Aid

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

REPORTS in the Afrikaans Press that Lesotho's Prime Minister had already arranged for Cubans to help him contain insurgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army were yesterday dismissed as a "lot of bull" by Mr Desmond Sixishe, executive secretary of the ruling Basutoland National Party (BNP).

He was reacting to reports quoting a refugee Lesotho priest, the Rev Koenane Seron-goane, as saying that Chief Leabua Jonathan had told a closed meeting of the BNP he was negotiating with the Cubans for aid.

Mr Sixishe also dismissed as "nonsense" reports that plain-clothes Lesotho police were visiting the homes of suspected supporters of the rebels, plying them with pamphlets favouring the banned opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), then leaving it to uniformed police to pounce on the suspects and shoot them.

Mr Sixishe said: "You should be here in Maseru. It is calm and people are going about their business as usual. It is

only in South Africa that there is talk of civil war and rebellion."

Known aides of the exiled BCP leader, Mr Ntse Mokhele, were carrying on as usual with their day-to-day work, Mr Sixishe said.

Asked about the situation in the troubled Butha-Butha region, he conceded there had been a "few skirmishes" and that some people had fled across the Caledon River.

But, he said, the number of real refugees had been augmented by South African-born Basotho for propaganda purposes.

Top Lesotho leaders have claimed South Africa is in cahoots with the BCP rebels in order to topple Chief Jonathan and replace him with a puppet premier.

Mr Sixishe said South African authorities had not arrested Mr Mokhele as a prohibited immigrant when he fled from Lesotho in 1974 and had instead taken him to the Botswana border.

It was established yesterday

that Lesotho's Minister of the Interior and former Deputy Prime Minister, Chief Sekhonyana Maseribane, has been in Johannesburg since December 10.

His trading station was burnt down by BCP insurgents, who Lesotho claims are being supported by South Africa.

Asked about Chief Maseribane's presence in South Africa, Mr Sixishe said: "He is also a businessman."

Chief Maseribane has the reputation of a hawk on the issue of relations with the BCP.

Meanwhile, another 34 refugees have arrived at the temporary camp at Bethlehem in the Free State, swelling the number of fugitives there to about 500, according to an SABC radio bulletin monitored by Sapa.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Free State, Mr J Dreyer, visited the camp yesterday with officials of the department's welfare service and a representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

## Arrest of ANC Member

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] Maseru--The Lesotho Government claimed today that South African police wrongfully arrested an alleged member of the banned African National Congress.

The man was on his way from Lusaka to Maseru, where the Lesotho Airways aircraft in which he was travelling was forced to divert to Bloemfontein last night because of bad weather.

South African Police confirmed that they were holding Mr Zenjwa Winston Nkondo. He was travelling under the name of Mr Victor Motlou.

He had connected with the Lesotho Airways flight in Manzini, Swaziland, after flying from Lusaka.

Mr Nkondo was apparently arrested at the Caledon River border post near Maseru, on the South African side of the border, after the stranded passengers had been taken there by a South African Airways courtesy bus.

A Lesotho Government spokesman charged today that the arrest of the alleged ANC member was a "transgression of international air regulations" since the man was travelling on an international flight and merely landed at Bloemfontein in an emergency. Lesotho named him as Mr Motlou.

## Survey of Miners' Attitudes

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Dec 79 p 1

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Excerpt]

MOST OF the 95 000 Basotho migrant workers on South Africa's mines are hostile to the Lesotho Government of Chief Leabua Jonathan, according to a report commissioned by the Anglo American Corporation.

Although the report was submitted three years ago, its findings seem highly relevant to the civil war in Lesotho because of the central role which Basotho mineworkers appear to play in it.

In a speech at the weekend the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Jonathan, alleged that explosives of

South African origin were used by insurgents of the Lesotho Liberation Army who are trying to topple him from power.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, hinted strongly in his response that if South African-made explosives had been used, they were acquired by Basotho on South African mines.

During an interview with exiled leaders of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party last week, the Rand Daily Mail was told that recruitment and organisation of Basotho mineworkers was one of its key objectives.

The report commissioned by Anglo American was carried out under the direction of Professor Dunbar Moodie, former professor of sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The report spoke of the "bitter opposition" among Basotho men on the mines to the Jonathan regime, in contrast to the "deep commitment" to the Frelimo administration among Shangaan workers.

"Most Basotho mine dance teams wear BCP colours and support for the opposition in Lesotho is well-nigh universal," the report said.



## Official Reaction to Survey

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Dec 79 p 1

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

**THE EXECUTIVE** Secretary of Lesotho's governing Basutoland National Party (BNP), Mr Desmond Sixishe, yesterday denied that insurgents of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) had ever been handed over to the Lesotho Government by South Africa.

Mr Sixishe dismissed the claim by the exiled BCP leadership, saying it was an attempt to divert attention from their collusion with South Africa.

In an exclusive statement to the Rand Daily Mail, the exiled BCP leaders said: "We wish the world to find out from (Lesotho Prime Minister) Leabua Jonathan the fate of some 15 unarmed Basotho men who were arrested by the South African Government on their way to Lesotho and handed to Leabua Jonathan's officials".

South Africa's Security Police chief, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, declined to comment on the alleged incident. But, he said, where the SAP intercepted insurgents of the BCP military wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army, they might release them to the Lesotho immigration authorities after interrogation.

Mr Sixishe said the SAP could either hand insurgents over to the Lesotho police or to give them political asylum. "To release them to immigration authorities is a non-viable option. It doesn't make sense."

He said that in terms of a "pact" signed between South Africa and Lesotho,

South Africa was obliged to hand over insurgents and failure to do so "proved" Pretoria was in cohorts with the BCP.

Mr Sixishe, who accused the Rand Daily Mail of unleashing a "wave of pro-BCP propaganda" said: "Collusion between South Africa and BCP" provided the exiled Mr Ntsu Mokhele and his lieutenants with "transit facilities" through South Africa to Lesotho.

As BCP insurgents had trained together with the members of the banned Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa, this enabled the SAP to learn at first-hand about the activities of PAC. "That's why PAC is in such disarray today," he said.

He then referred to a report in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday. An Anglo-American research team found Basotho miners in SA were hostile to Chief Jonathan and strongly pro-BCP.

Mr Sixishe said: "For the last 5 years BNP has been refused access to the miners while BCP has been allowed to organise... a lot of BNP supporters wear BCP colours in mine dances for their own protection. The SA authorities have not shown any inclination to protect BNP followers".

● South Africa has not signed a formal pact not to allow it to be used as a base for attacks against the Lesotho Government. But it has given Lesotho several written assurances to this effect. The latest was given in a letter on December 7.

PRIEST SAYS JONATHAN TO SEEK CUBAN HELP

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Dec 79 p 17

[Article]

[Excerpt] Bethlehem: Dr Leaboa Jonathan will call upon Cuban aid to help him suppress the unrest in his country and to subdue members of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), says a black priest of the Orthodox Church of Lesotho. He maintains that he has good contacts with the inner circles of the Jonathan Government.

The priest, Reverend Koenane Serongoeane, came to the refugee camp here by car from Lesotho. He said in an interview with DIE BURGER that he does not belong to any political party, nor is he interested in politics. Some of the members of his family, however, are senior constituents of the Basutoland National Party.

Last week Dr Jonathan apparently held a meeting in Maseru that was attended only by members of his party. Some of his family were also present at this meeting, and it was on this occasion that Dr Jonathan allegedly said that he is in the process of making arrangements to seek Cuban aid.

As soon as soldiers from Cuba arrive in Lesotho, the borders of that nation will be guarded by soldiers who will prevent any more refugees from leaving the country. Refugees who then try to cross the border will be shot dead on the spot.

Warned

Rev Serongoeane says that shortly after hearing of Dr Jonathan's plans, he called together the members of his parish and warned them to flee at once. He says that armed men recently visited his house in his absence and questioned his wife.

Some of these policemen has apparently accused him of being a smuggler of weapons which he had allegedly brought over the border from South Africa for the use of the Lesotho Liberation Army.

According to him, policemen visit people's cabins pretending to be members of the BCP and asserting that Ntsu Mokhehle will come back to Lesotho and is prepared to take over the Government. They also distribute pamphlets printed with the BCP colors and insignia. Then other policemen come along and kill these people because they have BCP pamphlets in their possession.

3117

CSO: 4408

## BRIEFS

AID TO RURAL MASSES--True Whig Party General Secretary Clarence L. Simpson Jr., is today beginning the first leg of a nationwide tour which is expected to take him to Bong and Lofa Counties where he is to confer with local government and party officials as well as citizens to gather first hand information as to how best the Party can cater to the needs of the rural masses. According to a spokesman at the Party's Public Affairs Bureau here, Mr Simpson will be gathering information on how to make the Party more functional on the local level as well as adopting out ways in which the TWP can rightly provide services to rural inhabitants. He will also, while in Lofa be discussing with labour and student groups to find out their views and comments on the Party's activities at the local level and to gather, from them, informations on areas in which the Party can render meaningful contributions in the Counties and Territories.

[Excerpt] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Dec 79 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL INVESTMENT FUND PLANNED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 26 Oct 79 p 1

[Article: Announcement by Minister Rakotovoao-Razakaboana: National Investment Fund Soon to Be Operational"]

[Text] Antananarivo -- A National Investment Fund (FNI) will soon be formed in Madagascar. Rakotovoao Razakaboana, Minister to the Presidency for Finance and Planning, made this announcement during opening ceremonies at the second annual conference of the executive committee of the OEA (Organization of Insurance Companies of the Countries of East Africa), which was held in Antananarivo early this week.

The minister of finance stated on this occasion: "It is not simply a matter of bringing the benefits of insurance to the greatest number of people; thought should also be devoted to recycling technical reserves which will accumulate as soon as insurance extends its area of application to a greater number of people, to recycle technical reserves so as to finance the question of development in a country such as ours. And it is my pleasure to inform you that our current experience in Madagascar consists in fact in trying to recycle, with constant concern for profitability of optimization, to recycle its technical reserves within the framework of a fund which we call the FNI."

The two national companies, ARD and NyHAVANA, through their technical reserves, will thus participate in this FNI. The ordinance establishing the FNI is under study by the current session of the National Popular Assembly.

The technical reserves of the insurance companies accumulate according to a specific system, to form a large fund which must be invested according to well-defined rules (investment in treasury bonds, long-term bank deposits, construction of moderate-income housing, and shares in companies acknowledged as being of national interest).

11,023  
L50: 4400



DEPARTURE, COMMENTS OF INDONESIAN CHARGE REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 22 Nov 79 p 2

[Interview with Indonesian Charge d'Affaires Supomo, 21 November; place not given]

[Text] As we previously announced, Indonesian Charge d'Affaires Supomo will leave the Democratic Republic of Madagascar next week for his new post in Tehran, where he will serve as ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary.

On Wednesday morning, he took leave of Minister of Foreign Affairs Christian Rami Richard. It was also an opportunity for him to review his stay of 22 months and 10 days in Madagascar.

"During my stay in Madagascar," he said, "I tried to do my best for the friendship between our two countries and our two peoples. This country was my second post as head of a diplomatic mission."

[Question] What was your impression about Madagascar's fight for independent economic and social development?

[Answer] I would say that because of its passion for work, its dignity in the pursuit of the political, social, cultural and economic principles and ideas that you have chosen, Madagascar is a real example, not only for the African continent, but for the entire world.

As you know, Madagascar and Indonesia both belong to the Group of the 77 and are active members of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations. Thus, the two countries have several common views on different problems and on several common points of view.

[Question] What is your opinion about future relations between our two countries?

[Answer] I believe that our two countries can cooperate more closely and more extensively for stability, peace and prosperity so long desired by all mankind.

[Question] What form will that cooperation take, in your opinion?

[Answer] First of all, there will be frequent exchanges of views between our two governments. Next, as President Didier Ratsiraka has already stated and emphasized, cooperation between our two peoples will be promoted. Already, our bilateral relations will be intensified by exchanges of agricultural technicians working with sugar cane and pepper in order to improve Malagasy production. Already, our political and cultural relations are improving as well.

Finally, this cooperation will be able to attain its objectives of stability and peace in the world within the Group of the 77, in which we shall be able to continue and intensify the fight for a new world economic order in order to bridge the gap between the wealthy countries and the Third World nations.

[Question] You have spoken about improving relations between our two governments. How are things going?

[Answer] The Indonesian Government appreciates the policy of the Malagasy Government as outlined by President Didier Ratsiraka, promoting relations and cooperation between our peoples and governments in all fields.

Furthermore, I have been able to see the sympathy and friendship of the Malagasy people and my wife and I have greatly enjoyed our stay in this country. I hope that my successor will be able to do even more because I am deeply convinced that our two countries are made to cooperate for their mutual interests.

11,464

CSO: 4400

## MADAGASCAR

### ROMANIAN AIR AGREEMENT SIGNED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 15 Oct 79 p 1

[Unattributed article]

[Text] An air agreement has just been concluded between the Malagasy Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania. A document concerning air transportation was signed late Saturday morning at the Hotel Madagascar Hilton by Minister Bemananjara Jean, representing the Malagasy side, and Petre Taranu, the Romanian charge d'affaires in Madagascar.

The Malagasy Minister of Transportation, Supplies, and Tourism took this opportunity to indicate that the agreement just signed was the consequence of an official visit from a Malagasy delegation to Romania a few months ago, when various negotiations took place including discussions concerning air agreements.

The Minister indicated that the signing of the present documents demonstrates that these discussions bore fruit, and today's ceremony is a happy occasion for us.

He went on to say that transportation and trade are areas which show a positive integration and manifestation of our respective people's common struggle against economic imperialism, exploitation and oppression of every sort, and all forms of cultural domination.

The Minister further pointed out that maritime as well as air transportation will regain their rightful place as a result of this agreement, and that a better acquaintance with the world and the other socialist countries will become possible; in conclusion, however, he specified that this agreement is above all the common achievement of the respective presidents of the Romanian and Malagasy people, who have initiated good relations between the two countries.

For his part, Mr Teranu declared that this agreement shows the desire of both governments to strengthen their relations with respect to trade, but that it also has the general context of a wish to strengthen relations of all types between Romania and Madagascar. He concluded that the signing of this document will contribute to deepening the bonds of friendship which exist between our two people.

The CSR [expansion unknown] Mora Etienne, Minister Sibon Guy, and Mr Bedo Joseph, Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic, as well as other prominent personalities, were present at the ceremony.

11,023  
CSCP 4400

## BRIEFS

SOVIET MARITIME AGREEMENT--Antanarivo (ANTA) -- Late yesterday morning, at the Hotel Madagascar Hilton, a maritime agreement between the Malagasy Democratic Republic and the USSR was signed by Minister Bemananjara Jean on behalf of the Malagasy government, and SEM Alexandre Alexeiev, ambassador to the Malagasy Republic from the Soviet Union, on behalf of the USSR. This agreement provides for Soviet ships to dock at Malagasy ports and vice-versa. The agreement's application comes under the authority of national maritime companies including SMTM (Malagasy Maritime Transportation Company) for the Malagasy government, and it also applies to the quantities of merchandise to be transported. In his address, minister Bemananjara Jean expressed his pleasure at being able to proceed with conclusion of this agreement. He pointed out that today's ceremonies reflect the good relations prevailing between the Malagasy Republic and the Soviet Union. In this connection he briefly outlined the history of relations between the two countries, as well their contacts in the area of transportation. He recalled that nearly one and a half years ago, a similar agreement was signed between the Malagasy Republic and the USSR for air transportation, witness the regular Antananarivo-Moscow connection serviced by Aeroflot. Minister Bemananjara then insisted on thanking the authorities of both countries for their efforts to secure the signing of this agreement in spite of many difficulties. For his part, SEM Alexeiev expressed the intention of the Soviet Union to award study grants to Malagasy students. The ceremony took place before an audience composed of close associates of Minister Bemananjara, Soviet technicians, and various other personalities. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATION in French 19 Oct 79 p 1]

SOVIET TRACTOR EXPERTS--Tamatave (ANTA) -- Socialist enterprises for management and tractor maintenance will soon be formed in Madagascar. This was revealed yesterday by Mr Lahady Samuel, president of the executive committee of the faritany in Tamatave, when he received Soviet technicians who will use a 17-ton demonstration truck to teach tractor maintenance to our young people. From today until 21 October, these technicians from the USSR will give courses in Tamatave on driving and maintenance of tractors. From Tamatave they will go to Ambatondrazaka for a week of similar instruction. The courses will combine practice and theory. Every evening, films will be shown to provide detailed knowledge of agricultural machinery. During the meeting, the Soviet technicians



expressed their decision to embrace their task wholeheartedly. They also indicated that Soviet specialists will soon be operating in each faritany. For his part, Mr Lahady Samuel placed emphasis on the development of Soviet-Malagasy cooperation, notably with reference to the operation of 100,000 T of rice fields. He declared that the Alaotra region now covers 88,000 t. He added that out of the 80 tractors which Madagascar will receive, 16 will be assigned to the Alaotra region.

CSO: 4400

## ROLE OF PRODUCTIVITY CONTROL COUNCILS ANALYZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 79 pp 3, 6

[Article by Daniel Cuambe: "Productivity Control Councils Create New Production Relations"]

[Excerpts] Since the CCPs [Productivity Control Councils] began operating, we have noticed that the long lines to obtain an identity card have been shortened, waiting time for processing most documents in daily use has been reduced and there is a higher level of organization in production, discipline and diligence, among other things, stated Jose Gujamo, a worker in the Directorate of Records and Office of the Notary, in contact with CCP officials within the state apparatus.

What are the CCPs in the state apparatus? This question has been asked many times by workers who are not involved in this type of activity, or who have only heard about the production councils.

Elias Tamele, secretary of the sector in the state apparatus, defines the CCPs as a structure which trains civil servants and basically serves as an instrument to help destroy the old relations of the colonial state apparatus, which was characterized by bureaucratic methods, favoritism and lack of respect for the public, among other faults.

As one worker interviewed stressed, through this structure the civil servants will participate actively and collectively in discussing and solving the problems in their sector relating to planning and management.

### Specific Achievements of the Control Councils

Rodrigues Cumbana, deputy to the secretary of the CCPs in the Directorate of Records and Office of the Notary and the public have improved considerably.

However, notwithstanding the CCPs' achievements, they must be consolidated and set up in places where they do not exist. Actually, one individual interviewed affirmed, people were very receptive to the production councils when the order was given to establish them in various sectors of national activity.

## Control Councils Are Not Repressive Structures

According to the clauses of law number 16.78, the CCPs participate in discussing and deciding on all problems which directly or indirectly affect the worker's life. Thus, as its very name implies, this structure controls and takes root in the life of the worker, in the entire production process at the place of work.

Nevertheless, in the battle against the remnants of the old society in the state apparatus, there are various kinds of difficulties, one of which is the attempt to make the CCPs a structure of repression. As one person interviewed said, nothing which occurs in the section, department or government agency should surprise the worker. If someone is promoted, the section, through the CCP, should discuss the matter. If a worker is to be transferred, the mechanisms are the same.

Obviously, these democratic working methods are only accepted by those disposed to transformation, those workers who have decided to take part in putting an end to colonialist-style working relations, where all power was concentrated in the chief, and the worker only carried out the orders which came from the top and had no say.

9479

CSO: 4401

MNR CLAIMS THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN RECRUITED

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 31 Oct 79 p 14

[Text] The military forces of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) have launched a series of attacks against positions held by the Soviet-Cuban army of Samora Machel, attacks which are causing "panic and confusion in Machel's ranks," and have led to the observance of the obligatory curfew in the city of Beira.

Communiques from the military and political leadership of the MNR, now revealed, tell of "successive victories" of the resistance movement, which has seen its ranks swell with the arrival of "thousands of volunteers, unhappy with the oppression of the troops of Samora Machel, under the command and control of their foreign communist bosses."

Notable among the victories cited by the MNR were the total destruction of the "ammunitions dump" located on the Beira-Dondo road, and control of important communication links with the north of Mozambique, specifically, Dondo-Inhaminga, Inchope-Maputo and Katandica-Chimoio-Beira.

The towns of Macossa, Gogoi and Gorongosa have been the target of attacks by the MNR guerrillas, resulting in the "flight of Machel's troops, abandoning large quantities of materiel, the barracks, the administrative post and the hospital," and enabling the people who have been anxious to join the resistance to leave.

One of the goals of the MNR guerrilla warfare is to create "pockets of resistance," sufficiently stable and well-known so that the "countless patriots can join the guerrilla forces." On hearing of these locations, thousands of volunteers "have headed for them, sometimes covering huge distances on foot." According to the MNR communique, "recruitment by this means has largely exceeded expectations."

The "struggle against the communist government of Machel and his Soviet bosses" is also aimed at inflicting heavy damage to its foreign supporters. It was noted that "three Cuban instructors were killed" in the attack on the town of Gorongosa. In Gogoi, "the captured Machel troops voluntarily handed over their weapons and joined the MNR forces. The towns of Inhaminga, Vila

Fontes and Maromeu are surrounded, and in the region of Inhamitanga a railroad bridge has been destroyed, along with a string of cars."

On 7 October, "five tanks were destroyed, and their crews captured or killed" when they tried to break the "nationalists' encirclement of the town of Inhamitanga." In the face of the MNR attacks, the Maputo regime is placing a "large concentration of troops, supported by tanks and heavy weapons," in the province of Sofala, to try to "contain the advance of the freedom fighters."

As one of the communiques added: "Machel's troops are trying to duplicate the 'colonialist strategy,' which was proved ineffective, with the added disadvantage that Machel's lackeys are ill-trained and more poorly equipped than the Portuguese Armed Forces of the past."

Meanwhile, the MNR has been issuing a "message," in which it guarantees that those "who lay down their weapons and raise their arms" have nothing to fear. "Our struggle," the MNR reiterates, "is against the communist government of Machel and his Soviet bosses. Our struggle is not against the Mozambican people, men, women and children who have been tricked by Machel and his gang." The MNR also appeals to patriots to join the resistance, to fight "for the freedom and the rights that our lamented President Eduardo Mondlane promised us before Samora Machel and his assassins seized power by force of arms."

6362

CSO: 4401



## MOZAMBIQUE

### ABUSES LAID TO LACK OF POLITICAL WORK AMONG WORKERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 79 p 3

[Commentary by J. Cossa: "Workers' Duty to Report Abuses"]

[Excerpts] A worker was suspended for reporting improper actions, contrary to party and government guidelines, practiced by some members of the company administration. Another worker in the same company was docked 15 days' wages for "arguing" with an official of the administrative commission. These facts were confirmed in the course of a recent meeting between workers at FAMOL and Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the PRELIMO Party Central Committee for economic policy and minister of planning. They are a specific manifestation of the class struggle in our day-to-day life.

The scope of the incidents that have taken place in that firm presents us with a problem that, in itself, indicates how the reactionaries take advantage of any breach, how the absence of systematic political work opens the way for them to seek to recover positions they lost with the overthrow of colonialism and fascism in Mozambique.

A worker who is aware of his role as a producer, as a transformer of society, will refuse to relinquish the power for which hundreds of thousands of workers have fought. "I am a worker, the company belongs to us, and I will not permit these maneuvers." This is his slogan.

The fact that no political education has been conducted in that firm for over a year has meant that many problems meriting broad debate were purely and simply ignored, which gave rise to such actions as those conducted by that group [of reactionary managers].

It is the duty of all the workers to report all those who attack the correct line. It is a duty that must be placed above fear: fear of arrest, fear of dismissal, fear of constant hostility. "We cannot be afraid. We underwent 10 years of armed struggle to get rid of fear," the minister of planning declared to the workers at that factory and to the country's workers in general. In our country, it is the reactionaries, those who attack our political line, those who threaten the people's conquests, who have reason to be afraid.

6362

CSO: 4401

## CAMPAIGN FOR NIASSA PROVINCE DEVELOPMENT OPENED

### Campaign Program Detailed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] Following the guidance of President Samora Moises Machel, a vast offensive is currently being undertaken to plan and implement as rapidly as possible activities to encourage the development of Niassa Province. Yesterday, the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] National Secretariat appealed to the youth of Mozambique to advance "firmly and with determination in the new battle of Niassa, to make our country a prosperous one with a happy people."

After the Pemba meeting where President Samora Machel traced the major guidelines of the Niassa development process, officials of the various ministries met in Maputo to draw up a program to implement those guidelines; this meeting was chaired by the minister of state for the presidency, Jose Oscar Monteiro. Meanwhile, the president of the republic will appoint a Niassa program coordinating committee, responsible for coordinating the various tasks of this program. These duties must be carried out by the various ministries and the committee must handle the necessary liaison between the various organizations involved.

### The Program Involves All Ministries

The Niassa program involves all our country's ministries, especially those of agriculture, transport and communications, industry and energy, public works and housing, justice, interior, education and culture, domestic trade and the National Planning Committee.

The tasks are very wide ranging and, although requiring prior, careful study, this should not hinder quick action.

Thus, a physical planning brigade is already at work in Niassa, surveying the places which may be selected for development in the Niassa program.

This brigade's work is very important since it will quickly select those places with potential which will be transformed into future center of development and new cities. In particular, the brigade is studying the conditions in Unango--the place which 553 recently released re-educated individuals hope to transform into a new city.

The brigade is also studying conditions in Mavango, to see if the current development process in this center located in the liberated areas of eastern Niassa can be dynamized.

The physical planning brigade includes an architect, two urban specialists, an agronomist who is an expert on soil, a representative from the National Committee of Communal Hamlets and a representative from the re-education section of the Ministry of the Interior.

In each place which could be selected, the brigade must propose a variety of activities, and determine the necessary means, the timetables and the priorities.

To accomplish its task, prior to this, the brigade brought together, at the ministerial level, the current projects for Niassa, projects which dealt with, in particular, road construction, fishing, the forest industry, agricultural development, the establishment of the textile industry, the use of the water power of the Lugenda and Lucheringo Rivers and the development of the mining industry in the carboniferous basin of Maniamba in Cuamba.

Parallel to this brigade's work, which will help get specific development programs off to a quick start, efforts are being made to send the means of production and transportation.

#### Youth Participation

Contacts made by our reporters indicated that the OJM will hold a national meeting in a few days to discuss ways to implement the guidelines of FRELIMO party, as announced by President Samora Moises Machel during his recent visit to Niassa.

Following the appeal made yesterday to Mozambique youth by the national secretariat of the organization--which we are publishing in its entirety elsewhere in this edition--we have also ascertained that the OJM is creating conditions so that all young people of both sexes, will be prepared to take part in this vast development offensive in Niassa; they can enroll in any OJM structure.

Thus, the young people can go, beginning now, to any branch of that democratic organization of the masses--either at the central, provincial, district or local level, at home or at work, and state their intention to enroll.

## Appeal to National Youth

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] The following is the text of the appeal from the OJM Secretariat to the youth of Mozambique; it was distributed to the media yesterday:  
Youth of Mozambique:

"Make Niassa a model and example of the struggle against underdevelopment" was the order given to all our people by the supreme ruler of the Mozambique Revolution, President Samora Moises Machel, during his visit to Niassa Province.

The youth of Mozambique, faithful to the heroic traditions of our people, must take their place in the vanguard in accomplishing the tasks of the revolution:

- in national reconstruction;
- in the defense of our sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- in building the socialist party.

By our massive, enthusiastic commitment to obeying President Samora Machel's order, we commit ourselves to removing the obstacles which have existed for centuries in our country: hunger, lack of clothing, illiteracy, illness, extreme poverty.

Let us eliminate these great enemies of our people and contribute to the well-being of all Mozambicans, in order to build socialism. We will construct a firmer, more solid base from which to carry out our internationalist duty. We will go to Niassa Province to uproot underdevelopment; we are going to work and learn in the great forge of Niassa, to gain new understanding about our country, to learn new trades, to work with and learn with the people. Youth of Mozambique--craftsmen, peasants, students, young workers in all sectors of activity:

Let us organize with enthusiasm and a light-hearted spirit into voluntary brigades of builders, producers, mechanics, drivers, carpenters, tailors, and tractor operators!

We are advancing resolutely and with determination in the new battle of Niassa, to make our country prosperous and our people happy!

May the youth who must remain at their current tasks support the brigades which are going!

Youth of Mozambique! Let us participate in the consolidation of our conquests, implementing the order: "Make Niassa a model and example of the struggle against underdevelopment!"

Socialism will Triumph!  
The struggle continues!  
The OJM National Secretariat

Maputo, 20 November 1979

## ROLE OF SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONS DEFINED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] Following the overthrow of colonialism and the assumption of political power by the working classes, it is incumbent upon these classes to pursue the struggle for ideological unity and the assumption of economic power. Moreover, the establishment of Production Councils in various sectors of national activity made it possible to initiate the destruction of capitalist labor relations, as well as the dismantling of its organization and the improvement of the level of political and professional awareness of the workers.

It is in this context that the creation of socialist union organizations emerges as vital to the victory of the revolution, following the elimination of the colonial unions, which were nothing more than racist and divisionist instruments serving the colonial bourgeoisie.

The Production Councils represent a great victory for the Mozambican workers, particularly the industrial labor class, under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party. Their implantation enabled the labor class to heighten its class unity, organization and discipline to an extraordinary degree and to become aware of its decisive role in the revolution.

On 1 May 1977, during a popular rally conducted in Maputo, President Samora Machel announced the abolition of the colonial unions and the reversion of their property to the Production Councils. The highest leader of the Mozambican revolution also directed that the Production Councils should, by the end of the year, prepare a draft of their organic statutes, to be submitted for the evaluation and approval of the party leadership.

Thus, since last August, workers in various sectors of activity in our country have been studying the proposals for the structural plan for their branches of activity, the organic union statutes and the proposals for the general organization of the unions.

### Definition, Principles and Goals

Today we publish the first text of the results on the study conducted at the national level for the organic union statute, and in later editions we will publish other texts pertaining to the branches of activity.



The union is a broad organization of workers, bringing together all the workers in the respective company, institution or factory, in their capacity as the owners of the means of production and producers of the material, social and cultural goods.

The union is formed by the voluntary association of the workers, engineers, technicians and other employees, without distinction as to nationality, race, sex or age, and its activities are developed on the basis of popular democracy. The union independently resolves all the problems that affect the workers at that level; it organizes the activities of an economic, social and cultural nature, and guides the creative initiative of the masses in accordance with the general interests of society.

The union organizes the workers to implement the domestic and foreign policy of the FRELIMO Party, within the program of tasks for this stage of the popular democratic revolution, and it plays a predominant role in raising class consciousness and furthering professional and scientific knowledge. It cultivates pride among its members in the glorious and revolutionary traditions of FRELIMO, in the workers and peasants, in the unity of all the people, in the proletarian internationalist solidarity with workers in struggle; in sum, it cultivates the spirit of patriotism and international solidarity.

In the development of its duties, the union has attributes that may be divided into five groups, namely: economic and production areas; social areas and improvement of living standards; participation of the workers and their representatives in the management of production and of economic and social life; the area of professional training; and cultural and recreational activities.

#### Economic and Production Area

To understand each of the points mentioned above, it is important to go into some of them in detail, such as those pertaining to the economy and production.

In this respect, the union ensures the participation of the workers in the direction of economic and social activity, the continued growth of production, correct management of the means of production available to them in their respective enterprises or institutions, and the participation of union structures in the drafting and implementation of annual production plans and future projections.

To carry out these tasks, the union must take appropriate action to aid in the implementation of the measures adopted by the management of the companies, to organize production and work on a scientific basis, to increase productivity, to make full use of production capacity, to reduce production costs, to improve quality, to control 'inventories' of raw materials and surpluses, and to improve the efficiency of all economic and social activity. These are important factors on which the growth of the workers' well-being and their cultural improvement depend.

The union should organize socialist emulation in the companies, factories and institutions, in the sections, sectors, teams or brigades, in collaboration with the administration of the production unit.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### MEETING IN BEIRA ON FOOD SHORTAGES, SPECULATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 79 p 3

[Excerpts] Beira (Bureau)--The shortage and poor distribution of essential products has concerned our leaders and the public for some time. The problem was thus given prominence in the meeting of the Beira City Assembly. After analysis and discussion, the assembly decided on the immediate appointment of a committee to ascertain who is responsible for the irregularities and contradictions observed in the distribution and sale of these products.

#### Several Measures

The Sixth Session of the Beira City Assembly meanwhile recommended the adoption of new criteria for the manufacture of bread, specifically, the addition of corn flour to wheat flour. In view of the scarcity of the latter, it was decided that bread should be made only with corn flour, thus avoiding--according to the participants--many of the present problems.

Referring to the irregularities observed in the sale of alcoholic beverages, particularly beer, in the residential neighborhoods of the urban zone and in the suburbs, which has caused unbridled speculation and social upheaval, the meeting distributed a document to the news media, announcing that noncompliance with the legal standards (beer may be sold to the public only in duly authorized establishments) will result in the swift application of sanctions against the illegal sale of products.

A further measure taken by the assembly pertains to the need to exercise effective control over the distribution of essential products. Thus, wholesalers, retailers and merchants in general should submit sales records to the Executive Council of the city, designating buyers, according to the quotas assigned to them.

It was also decided to conduct a study for the provision of "supply cards" in the city and the establishment of price controls on various articles, particularly essential products, which are currently scarce and subject to speculation and smuggling.

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CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### ROAD NETWORK TO BE BUILT IN MAJOR FARM AREAS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 79 p 1

[Excerpts] To facilitate the movement of products between the industrial and agricultural sectors, a network of dirt roads is to be created this year in several regions of the country, especially in those areas which, by virtue of their historical importance or economic potential, generally present excellent prospects for development. As part of this program, implementing the guidelines of the Third FRELIMO Congress for the roads sector, five earth-grading crews will work next year in the provinces of Niassa, Tete, Cabo Delgado, Zambezia and Gaza.

The importance given to construction of this road system reflects the constant concern for the improvement and restoration of lines of communication and access to areas affected by the war conducted by the Portuguese colonial army in our country, areas where the population, in many cases, is still facing serious problems of communication.

Studies using aerial photography have made it possible to eliminate the need for bridges wherever possible in the construction of the roads. To provide the necessary strength, the last surface layer will consist of geotechnical soils chosen especially for the purpose.

The dirt roads are generally designed to serve light local traffic, estimated at about 300 cargo vehicles per day. Any engineering projects, such as bridges, are either of a temporary or permanent nature, taking into account that the dirt roads will be asphalted as soon as local traffic warrants it.

In addition to requiring fewer technicians and less construction equipment, the dirt roads present another advantage in that they can be built for only one-third the cost usually involved in asphalt roads.

These works, some of which are already being executed, will be carried out with the aid of foreign technicians, contracted on the basis of cooperation accords between the People's Republic of Mozambique and other countries.

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CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S NEWS CORRESPONDENTS' TRAINING--Starting 15 December, the new media located in Beira will have the services of over 30 people's correspondents in various companies in the city. Yesterday the reporters began a 15-day intensive course in the provincial headquarters of the ONJ [National Organization of Journalists]. They will serve as a liaison between the companies and the mass media, meeting the need to popularize the news and to report events in the various sectors of activity. The initiative was promoted by the DTIP [Department of Party Ideological Propaganda] of the Committee of the City of Beira. In addition to specific classes in journalism, there are provisions for field trips to the news media in this city and practice work in some companies, namely in making up the people's newspapers. There will also be classes on the role and importance of information in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], instruction in writing news items, propaganda and counterpropaganda, "How the Enemy Acts," and also some information on the history of the FRELIMO. Representatives of the communal units of some districts of the provincial capital of Sofala will also take part in this course as student-instructors. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 79 p 3] 6362

STANDARDIZATION OF NEWS STUDIED--Beira (Bureau)--The governor of Manica Province met recently with directors of the news media in that central zone of the country, specifically, Radio Mozambique, INC, INLD [expansions unknown] and the joint bureau of the daily newspapers NOTICIAS DA BEIRA and NOTICIAS. Members of the DOP [Department of Political Orientation] and the DTIP [Department of Party Ideological Propaganda] in Manica also attended the meeting, during which were discussed issues related to the standardization of the work of these agencies of the Ministry of Information, particularly aspects pertaining to control and coordination of work methods. Gov Manuel Antonio asked for oral reports from the officials in those sectors of the country's news activity, following which the governor explained that "the basic purpose of this meeting is to draft the master lines for the solution to problems affecting agencies of the nation's information service in this part of the country." The governor also referred to the need to centralize the activity of members of the information service through a coordinating nucleus. To this end, a coordinating center for activities in the sector was then presented, consisting of members of the DTIP. According to the first secretary of the party in Manica, all the reports



from the information agencies in that area should be presented monthly to the DTIP, which in turn will channel them to the provincial government, so the latter may follow news activity at close hand. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 79 p 3] 6362

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER VISIT--Hans Joachim Bohne, the BDG's minister of higher education, is arriving in Mozambique today for a visit of about 5 days, at the invitation of our government. During his stay, the minister will visit locations connected with higher education in our country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Dec 79 p 3] 6362

WORKERS' CONTRIBUTION--The Office of the Presidency of the Republic has recently received several donations to be used to strengthen our defense capability. Totalling about 200 contos, in addition to 150 rands, the contribution came from Mozambican workers in South Africa. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 79 p 1] 6362

LIVESTOCK COMPANIES NATIONALIZED--In two Agriculture Ministry dispatches, the Mozambican government recently nationalized three livestock companies, in order to insure their proper management. The three companies, "Lizardo Henrique Fraga," "Silverio Lopes Figueira" and "Beirense," are headquartered in the provinces of Gaza and Sofala. One of them "Lizardo Henrique Fraga," located in Gaza's Chibuto district, will be managed by the Southern State Beef Cattle Enterprise, its previous administration having been suspended. In addition to managing "Lizardo Henrique Fraga," the Southern State Beef Cattle Enterprise will also take the necessary steps to integrate the company's livestock exploitation within that state enterprise. The "Silverio Lopes Figueira" company, which is also devoted to agricultural and livestock exploitation, with installations in Inhamitua and Buzi, and "Beirense," a sausage factory, were also nationalized and will be managed by the Office of Support to Production in Sofala Province. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 79 p 1] 6362

JAPANESE DELEGATION--A Japanese delegation from that government's Department of Food Assistance, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, left our country recently. Led by Kimio Tamai, the delegation had been in Mozambique since 24 November, to establish contacts with our government. During its stay in Maputo, the delegation met with representatives of the National Directorate of International Cooperation and the National Directorate of Trade Policy, of the National Planning Commission, as well as the Foreign Trade Ministry, to discuss delivery of 1,695 tons of rice by the Japanese government, in accordance with the agreement signed last 28 September. In the course of the discussions, a memorandum of agreement was signed, settling the final arrangements for the arrival of that essential product. Representing the National Directorate of International Cooperation, Antonio de Almeida Mator signed for the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Kimio Tamai, assistant director of the Department of Food Assistance, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, signed for the government of Japan. During the discussions, the delegations of the two governments exchanged views on the future development of cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Japan, with particular emphasis on increased trade exchange. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 79 pp 3, 4] 6362

COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA STUDIED--Talks opened on the morning of 21 November 1979 in Maputo between the delegations of the Ministries of Foreign Trade of Mozambique and Czechoslovakia on the status of trade cooperation programs in 1979, and on plans for 1980 in that area, among other topics. Antonio Alves Matos, national director of trade economy, headed the Mozambique delegation while the visiting delegation was led by Jeroslav Jakubec, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 79 p 1] 9479

OMM SECRETARIAT--Yesterday afternoon in the nation's capital, a ceremony was held officially installing the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] secretariat within the National Planning Committee; the ceremony was presided over by Marceline dos Santos, a member of the permanent political committee of the Central Committee of FRELIMO and minister of planning. At this gathering, which was held in "Charlot" auditorium, members of the national and provincial secretariats of that democratic organization of the masses and workers from the National Planning Committee took part. Marceline dos Santos pointed out later that the official installation of the OMM secretariat meant great responsibility, a commitment to carry out the tasks of this democratic organization of the masses. After the members of the OMM secretariat were introduced, a film was shown on the trial census conducted in Vilanculos last August, as one achievement in that area. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 79 p 1] 9479

CSO: 4401



## REPORT ON SWAKOPMUND GIVES STATISTICS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Dec 79 p 5

[Article by Anita de Kock: "Swakopmund as Reviewed by the Mayor"]

[Text]

THE ERECTION of the Hotel Marina in Swakopmund has been postponed indefinitely due to the economical and political climate in SWA. This was stated in the latest report of the Swakopmund Town Council meeting which took place on November 29.

The Mayor of Swakopmund, Councillor Graham Louw, said in his report that the same applies to Goanikontes, the little oasis situated a few kilometres behind Swakopmund in the desert. Goanikontes has tremendous tourist possibilities.

Mr Louw said the request by the Council to the SWA Administration to build more bungalows to further tourism was rejected. The Council then suggested building the bungalows themselves, but this proposal was also rejected by the Executive Committee.

The SWA Administration also gave the political and economical climate as a reason for not spending more money on road improvements. At the same time the Council cannot afford tarring the road itself.

Councillor Louw referred to the lack of communication which existed between the community and the Town Council. "We have in fact done our best to inform the

residents of our town by sending newsletters every three months. The reaction we received was very positive but it still remains difficult to get the community interested in our activities."

It is obvious, Mr Louw said, that the community must be aware and satisfied with the Council's activities, although nobody attends the meetings. Unfortunately this way the communication gap gets even bigger.

On the cultural side Swakop has been very active and the Woerman House will soon have to be replaced by a bigger building to accommodate the increasing exhibitions. There are now 2 300 library members and more than 5 000 books are read each month.

The Town Council had available R20 000 for improvements of gardens and parks. The need for colourful gardens and streetwalks were realised, Mr Louw said, seeing that Swakop is situated in the desert and it looks attractive.

The SWA Administration has completed 4 tennis courts, 2 netball courts, 2 volleyball courts and a soccer and football field. The Council built 12 jukakei courts. The sports complex should be completed by 1981, except for the indoor complex which is not on the programme yet.

Everybody is now aware of the fact that no more work will be done on the Yacht Mole. It does not lend itself to being a small yacht harbour.

The restoration of old buildings were also discussed. Fortunately the owners of these take sufficient care. The Simon Van Der Stel Foundation has expressed its wish to assist the Swakopmund Town Council in its task, but the Council decided it could not be of any help.

A book on the history of Swakopmund has already started, from 1920 to 1978. Newsletters were sent out quarterly to inform the residents of local news. A brochure on the Woermann House has been compiled and printed, as well as a general information booklet on Swakopmund itself.

Various projects have been completed by the Council such as a power and electricity supply for emergencies. This electricity supply will be from the town to Mile 4.

Presently Swakopmund has five abattoirs. Despite the decrease in the first half of 1979, there has been an upwards trend again in slaughtering and two more abattoirs will open soon.

Various firms and other institutions have closed during the course of this year, Mr

Louw said, but these were soon replaced by others. At present there are 186 firms in Swakopmund.

"Be alert to dirt" was the slogan of the cleaning campaign this year, and this undertaking was successful. Because this was also Health Year, more attention was given to cleaning Swakop and surroundings. "It is good to see that other municipalities are following our example" Mr Louw remarked.

Dogs were a problem in Swakop. There are more than 1 200 dogs in this town. The political situation is one of the reasons. The increase in thefts have also forced residents to keep dogs.

Mr Louw said finally that Swakopmund has remained, after all, a tourist and holiday resort. Rössing however did make Swakopmund economically stable.

"Swakopmund has kept its character as a holiday and tourist resort thanks to the City Council together with the swa administration, the Town Planning Committee and the Board of National Monuments, through the greater economically stability Swakopmund has a bigger potential for the investor."

#### STATISTICS

Population	
White	7 700
Coloured	2 500
Black	6 800
	17 000

Erfs	
Swakopmund	2 710
Tamariskia	580
Mondesa	550
	3 840

Housing	
Swakopmund	1 748
Tamariskia	366
Mondesa	477
	2 591

Job opportunities	
White	1 620
Brown	320
Black	2 676
	4 816

Classified job opportunities	
Mining	25%
Commerce	24%
Industry	20%
Government sector	15%
Others	15%
	100%

Incorporated businesses	
Retail trades	111
Wholesale traders	11
Motor trades & garages	17
Industries	26
Hotels	9
Others	17
	191

Holidaymakers and tourists	
56 000 per year	

Taxable valuation	
R48 049 612 00	

Current expenditure	
Swakopmund	R3 601 852
Tamariskia	292 987
Mondesa	914 349
	R4 809 188

Capital expenditure	
Swakopmund	R1 757 717
Tamariskia	524 200
Mondesa	1 583 000
	R3 864 917

Total expenditure for the year	
R8 674 105	

# SWAPO D CALLS FOR RELEASE OF DETAINEES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] SWAPO D leaders yesterday said that the party was in no way connected with the move by the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to grant amnesty to Swapo terrorists who wished to give themselves up to the authorities.

Proposals under which terrorists would be granted amnesty was approved by the National Assembly at the end of last session and legislation based on the proposals is expected to be tabled in the Assembly early next year.

At a Press conference presided over by the Swapo D leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga, a statement was issued in which Swapo D outlined its attitude to this latest move.

"While we welcome any genuine effort to restore peace to this troubled country we feel that the AG needs go much further if he aims to convince our people that he is about to make a serious attempt to end the violence.

"In particular he should release national leaders such as Herman ja Toivo and others on Robben Island so that they may engage themselves fully in the process whereby this country is marching towards independence.

"He should also release those persons who have been held under indefinite detention in terms of proclamation AG 26," the statement read.

Adding to this, Mr Shipanga told the Press conference that this had been the party's attitude in all its dealings with the AG.

He said that Swapo D believed that the detainees should be brought to court if they had a case to answer and those that did not have a case to answer should be released.

He said the people detained on Robben Island were there because of political activities and not because of any criminal deeds.

The Press conference was called because of the newspaper report headlined "Swapo D claims success" and published in Windhoek after the amnesty proposals had been approved by the National Assembly.

According to the statement issued the party believed that this report had caused it damage.

"At no time did the Swapo D executive committee discuss the question of amnesty for the guerrillas. Furthermore, this organisation has never approached the Administrator or General Geldenhuys with a request that amnesty be granted to guerrillas.

"We have to state explicitly that the organisation is in no way associated with this amnesty offer and has at no time acted as an intermediary

between the guerrillas on the one hand and the authorities on the other.

"We have on several occasions in the past pointed out that neither this organisation nor any of its organisers or fieldworkers has any connection with the guerrillas. If there are guerrillas that wish to surrender then it is entirely a matter between them and the authorities.

"Swapo D is not involved in any way," the statement said.

On the question of the release of political detainees the statement said: "It is our sincere hope that the AG will once again examine the plight of these political prisoners and detainees and that he will release them so that they may celebrate Christmas with their families."

The party reiterated its stand that the quickest and most effective way of ending the conflict in the Territory was the implementation of Resolution 435, the establishment of a UN presence and supervision by the UN of pre-independence elections. This would also mean the acceptance of the concept of a demilitarised zone immediately and unconditionally.

## BRIEFS

'TERRORISTS' ATTACK MINISTER'S HOME--SWAPO terrorists have attacked the home of the minister of justice in Ovambo, Mr T. Mbili, who was also a member of the South-West African National Assembly. His home is near Ondangwa. Mr Mbili was not at home when the terrorists struck with small arms and mortars. The chief minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, says three women were slightly injured. Mr Mbili's bodyguard, which consists of members of the special Ovambo police unit, managed to ward off the attack. Security forces are carrying out follow-up operations. [Text] [LD201712 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD]

CSO: 4420

# INCREASED POLITICAL VIOLENCE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] **VIOLENT** political activity in the suburbs had increased to a marked extent during the past few days, a Police witness told the Harare Magistrate' Court yesterday when two men, both members of the UANC, were charged with assaulting a ZAPU supporter.

Detective Inspector M. M. Cundy, of the Law and Order section of the CID at Southerton, said the Police had received reports of two assaults at Machipisa shopping centre, nine assaults at St Mary's, one assault at Mugabe and a house stoning at Mabvuku.

"There is every indication that tension is growing in the various townships," said Mr Cundy. "I have no reason to doubt that we will get many more reports of this nature."

The assaults had occurred during and after political meetings and rallies. Violence between the various factions could not be tolerated, he said.

Before the court were Christopher Dende (22) and a juvenile, who pleaded guilty to having assaulted Mr John Reveni at Harare market square

on December 13.

Both the accused came from Bulawayo.

Agreed facts were that Dende and the juvenile were both members of the UANC. Reveni was wearing a "fur" hat as a member of ZAPU. When the two accused shouted a UANC slogan, Reveni replied with a ZAPU one.

An unknown man then assaulted Reveni and the two joined in. Reveni suffered considerable bruising to his head and body.

The magistrate, Mr Ray Mathews, sentenced Dende to 12 months' imprisonment, of which eight months were suspended for five years.

He sentenced the juvenile to eight cuts with a cane and to six months' imprisonment, suspended for five years.

Mr Brett Hone was the prosecutor.

BRITISH GOVERNOR'S MEETINGS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] Lord Soames yesterday plunged into his first full working day as Governor of Rhodesia by holding meetings with four key figures in the previous administration, including the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa.

The Governor held separate talks in the morning with the bishop and the Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr George Smith. In the afternoon he had individual appointments with the Deputy Commander of Combined Operations, Air-Marshal Mick McLaren, and the Commissioner of Police, Mr Peter Allum.

During their one-hour meeting, the Governor and Bishop Muzorewa discussed "the process of taking over the administration of the country," according to Government House.

They also covered a wide spectrum of political and policy aspects.

Lord Soames talked about the basic framework of the Civil Service with the Secretary to the Cabinet during a meeting which lasted 45 minutes.

The Governor and his advisers will work through the Civil Service in administering the country.

Air-Marshal McLaren briefed the Governor on "current military situations."

Mr Allum briefed the Governor on the maintenance of law and order.

The Governor's programme for today was not available yesterday, but a spokesman said it was his intention in the next few days to meet Ministers and "function groups."

He will also hold meetings with Secretaries of Ministries and other senior civil servants.



On Sunday Lord and Lady Soames will attend the Anglican Cathedral.

The Governor's deputy Press Secretary, Mr Bernard Marshall, said all Ministers in the Government of National Unity would continue to be referred to by their official titles during the period of the British transitional administration.

"They retain their titles and status, but lose their executive powers," he said.

CSO: 4420

## BRITISH GOVERNOR'S DECREES EXPLAINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 79 p 4

[Text]

**THE Governor's office in Salisbury has released explanatory notes on Lord Soames's first decrees implementing the Interim Constitution for "Southern Rhodesia".**

The notes describe the Constitution (Interim Provisions) Ordinance 1979 and the Election Commissioner and the Election Council Ordinance 1979, published here last Friday.

Section three of the Interim Provisions Order constituted the offices of Governor and Deputy Governor and authorized them to exercise their functions even before the rest of the Order came into operation (on Lord Soames's arrival in Rhodesia).

Sections four and five confer on Lord Soames full executive and legislative authority and envisage that he will exercise his legislative authority by ordinances which will determine how he will exercise his powers.

Lord Soames's Interim Provisions Ordinance was made in terms of his power as British Governor in Rhodesia and deals with

● The circumstances in which the Deputy Governor will become the Acting Governor (section two).

● The "mode of exercise" of the Governor's power to make laws (section three).

● The continued enforcement, with adaptations, of existing laws in Rhodesia (including certain provisions of the existing Constitution of Zimbabwe Rhodesia 1979) (section four).

● The continuation in office of existing officers (section five).

## FUNCTIONS

The delegation of the Governor's functions in both the legislative and executive fields (section six).

● The Governor's power to make appointments in public offices (section seven).

● The establishment of certain offices within the Governor's staff (for example the election commissioner, the political adviser, the legal adviser, the military adviser and the police adviser) (section eight).

● The continuation of existing courts and judges and transitional arrangements for legal proceedings (section nine).

● The Governor's personal immunity from civil

and criminal proceedings (section 10).

● The conferment of legal status on the Patriotic Front forces so long as they observe the ceasefire agreement (section 12).

● A dispensation (and in certain cases a positive prohibition) from taking of oaths of allegiance and loyalty (section 13).

● The authorising of official acts to be carried out either under the proper name of the territory (for example Southern Rhodesia) or, if a relevant existing law uses another name (Zimbabwe Rhodesia), that other name (section 14).

Turning to the ordinance for the Election Commissioner and Election Council, the ordinance sets up the basic machinery for supervising the pre-independence election.

The previous order established the posts of election commissioner and deputy commissioner but section three of the second order regulates the commissioner's functions while section four provides for the deputy commissioner to act in place of the commissioner whenever necessary.

## PROVISIONS

Section 3 (2) of the order expressly places the

Rhodesian elections administration (the Registrar-General and his staff) under the commissioner's supervision and control.

Section five sets up the election council, as agreed at the London conference, and sets out its basic functions. There are also interlocking provisions in this section (and in section three) which regulate the way in which the commissioner and the council will work together. The commissioner will be chairman of the council.

Section six of the ordinance modifies and adapts the existing Rhodesian electoral law (the Electoral Act of 1979) enabling the commissioner and the council (also the Commonwealth observers) to carry out their agreed functions.

The Governor's office announced that in due course a further ordinance will be needed to adapt the Electoral Act 1979 so that it can provide the regulatory framework for the pre-independence elections.

CSO: 4420

## RF SEEKS TO CHANGE RACIST IMAGE

### Principles, Policies Revised

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 79 p 1

[Article by Ronald Golden: "New RF Principles Try To Rule Out Racist Image"]

[Text]

THE long-awaited revised principles and policies of the Rhodesian Front, which commit the party to work with any of the internal black parties which subscribe to democracy and free enterprise, are due to be made public today.

A committee which has been working on the policies and principles met on Thursday to make final touches.

Mr Rowan Cronje, Wing Commander Roy Simmonds, Mr James Thrush, Senator Sam Whaley and Senator Wing Commander Rob Gaunt, were members of the committee.

Party sources said yesterday a final decision on the revised document, which lists 19 principles, had to be delayed until the picture at the Lancaster House conference began to clear.

There is no intention of changing the name of the party but efforts are being made to rid it of any trace of racist image.

Changes include the removal of the word Christianity from the principles and policies. It has been replaced with Godfearing.

The reason is believed to be in line with recognition by the party hierarchy that many Jews and members of the Rhodesian Moslem community are among its followers.

A senior party source described the revised policies and principles as "nothing very sensational" and another former MP said they were "mundane".

The party chiefs have taken into account the present political framework, but are looking beyond the next election to the possibilities of a new situation.

#### RULED OUT

Several former MPs said yesterday the idea of black members of the RF could not be ruled out in the not too distant future. There was nothing to prevent a black joining the RF.

At an executive meeting of the RF, an attempt was made to use the word "white" in the new document. But this was ruled out.

A source said the "old rivalries" between Bulawayo and Salisbury members emerged. To put a

dampener on them, two vice-chairmen have been appointed — Mr Jack Mussett, from Salisbury, and Mr Denis Parkin, from Bulawayo.

In its new role, the RF sees itself as aiming to protect the rights of all groups, especially minorities.

There is no intention of the party putting up black candidates to oppose other blacks on the common roll.

Whites who wish to stand for the party in the 20 white seats will put their names forward to the party's standing committee, which in turn will pass them on to the various constituency councils, which will make a choice if there is more than one party candidate.

The recommendation will then be returned to the standing committee which in all likelihood will endorse it.

The possibilities of a rift in the party have almost faded away. There are no suggestions of serious personality clashes among the top men and once again the RF has closed its ranks.

## Immigration, Other Policies

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

WHERE it is in the interest of the country, the Rhodesian Front will encourage immigration on a selective basis and oppose reliance on expatriates. This is one of the updated principles of the party, just released.

The party adopted principles, not all of them new, also set out policies on agriculture, broadcasting, commerce and industry, foreign affairs, education, health, manpower and defence.

The policies recognise the right of all people of Rhodesia to regard the country as a permanent home and to preserve their own identities, traditions and customs. Furthermore, to uphold the principles of the preservation of the tribal trust lands and encourage and promote their development, endeavour to ensure that the Government honours its obligations in the payment of pensions, and that the value of pensions will be maintained.

The party commits itself to uphold the Constitution. It will not tolerate corruption, intimidation, or similar misconduct in the administration of the affairs of the country.

The party's policy on defence is national service on a fair and equitable basis, a strong well-armed regular Defence Force, and mutual defence pacts with neighbouring states to preserve military stability throughout Southern Africa.

On health, the party's policy is to expand preventive health services, provide adequate family planning services, support the existing system of health care, the continuance of open and private hospitals, the right of medical practitioners to private practice,

expansion of medical aid societies for the whole population and to encourage recruitment and training of medical staff.

The aim of the Public Service is to preserve the non-political nature of the service under the control of a non-political Public Service Commission.

Home Affairs—to foster the tribal system and uphold the authority of the Chiefs.

The party's policy on Social Affairs includes the wish to curb delinquency and the social evils that stem from promiscuity, the abuse of drugs and all forms of anti-social behaviour by providing specialist services and corrective institutions.

The party's policy is to maintain law and order and, to this end, to support a strong and efficient Police force free from political interference, and to support the regular Police with a strong Police Reserve force.

Before ratifying the amended principles and policies, the party's national executive committee passed a resolution stating that it solemnly appealed to all whites "in this hour of destiny" to close ranks and have faith in themselves and in each other and speak with one voice for the good of all minority groups.

## Suspicion Remains

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Changing Front"]

[Text] **AFTER** an unusually protracted period of labour the Rhodesian Front has delivered to the public the policies and principles it has designed to meet the realities of black rule.

There is little that could be termed controversial in them. But despite its apparent efforts to steer away from a racist image, the RF cannot be other than a party dedicated primarily to the interests of the whites.

No one can quibble about that, for it is what the new political set-up dictates.

Yet it is doubtful if even the party's more liberal attire will be enough to attract the support of some whites. Suspicion will remain.

Why, for instance, did the RF shy away from changing its name? Admittedly, it has emotional connotations, but the time has come to look forward, not back.

Perhaps it is a small thing, but it does foster the suspicion that while the policies and principles have changed some personalities have not.

It is a pity, too, that the party did not choose its words more carefully when it prepared its weekend statement warning Britain about its responsibilities in this country. Was it really necessary to say that since the 1979 constitution Rhodesians had had a gutsful of fighting for a cause in which they did not believe?

There is nothing wrong with the "new look" RF's being pro-white, or even anti-British. But the one thing it must not be is anti-black.

CSO: 4420



# AGENCIES POISED TO RETURN VOTERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Dec 79 p 6

[Text]

INTERNATIONAL relief agencies are poised to repatriate at least 40 000 Rhodesian refugees following the Lancaster House settlement in London — but are waiting for Zambia and the Patriotic Front to give the green light for the operation.

Diplomatic sources said the job of moving the refugees from Zambia was a "logistic nightmare", and that the task could be disrupted if the war flares after a ceasefire goes into effect. They said all available forms of transport would be used "but you can write-off the roads".

The main work is likely to be done by an airlift and the railway system is also expected to be used.

The primary objective will be to move refugees of voting age back before the proposed elections. This means moving about 40 000 people back into Rhodesia.

The job, which is to be heavily subsidised by the British and Ameri-

can governments, cannot begin until Zambia and ZAPU give the relief agencies the signal to start.

The numbers of refugees involved exclude members of ZIPRA, the military wing of Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU political party.

ZAPU's official line states that there are no guerillas in Zambia but it is understood that about 500 guerillas are crossing the Zambezi River each week until the ceasefire goes into effect.

Refugees are to be collected at at least three points in Zambia, including Solwezi and Ndola in the north and at Lusaka. The airstrips at Solwezi, Ndola and Lusaka would all be used in the main airlift back to Rhodesia.

At Ndola and Lusaka others could be put on trains for the ride back home. Roads have been largely ruled out because of the danger of mines on the Rhodesian side.

BOYNTON: ELECTION TO LAST 3 DAYS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] The pre-independence election to be held next year would be a "unique and challenging task" for the authorities, the Election Commissioner, Sir John Boynton, said yesterday.

But everything would be done to achieve a free and fair poll by ensuring a secret vote only by those entitled, eliminating double voting and making certain only authorised ballot papers would be cast into the boxes, Sir John said in an interview.

More mobile polling stations than were employed during the April elections were likely to be made available, to cater for voters at Patriotic Front assembly points, he said.

Most other arrangements would be based on the previous election. The new election would be governed by the electoral laws that were in force during the last.

Sir John said many details had still to be worked out, but the election would begin on a date to be set by the Governor, Lord Soames, and would probably last three days.

There would be no role for the electoral supervisory commission, which played a part in April, because it had now been superseded by his commission.

The size of the election commission to be established in terms of the Lancaster House agreement would be determined by the number of parties taking part in the election.

### REPRESENTATIVES

Each party that registers by December 31, the final day for declaring an intention to fight the election, will be entitled to two representatives on the commission.

"The commission will be the main instrument for the parties to make representations to me, and the main instrument by which I shall consult the parties on any general issues.

"Any member of that council can bring any matter to my attention, and I have no doubt it will be sitting regularly. We will be asking all the parties for their representatives' names when we know they will be fighting the election," said Sir John.

He stressed that his commission was separate from, and independent of the Rhodesian election directorate.

Asked if the commission could take disciplinary action against any party that might be in breach of regulations before or during the elections Sir John replied:

"I can only say that my duty is to ensure as far as I can that the elections are free and fair. Any member of the public can draw any matter to my attention with a view to investigating it and I am

able to report to the Governor if I have any recommendation to make.

"But I am not invested with any special powers by legislation."

Another of Sir John's responsibilities is to make arrangements for the election observers expected from all Commonwealth countries to oversee the polling.

He has to see that facilities are available for them to perform their task.

While admitting there could be more communication problems if the election is held during the rainy season, Sir John was confident the election could be seen through and that it would be free and fair.

Answering another question, he could not say whether political parties would be required to give an undertaking before the election binding themselves to abide by the results of the poll.

"It is a challenging task that faces the Rhodesian and British administrations to make a success of this election.

"I shall try to carry out my job in a totally impartial way and we are all working to ensure that the world can see that the elections were in fact free and fair," said Sir John.

## ZANU PETITIONS FOR 'FAIR ELECTION'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

ZANU yesterday presented the Governor, Lord Soames, with a petition calling on him to ensure that the coming general election is "scrupulously free and fair".

The document presented by Mr Edward Watungwa, secretary-general, and his deputy, the Rev. Henry Kachidza, suggested the following steps be taken:

Ballot papers should be made in Britain bearing the U.K. seal the order of the placing of party symbols to be varied every 50 000 or 100 000 of ballot papers; the first and last serial numbers on these papers to be made known to all the parties contesting the election and the votes should be counted at the end of each polling day.

Ballot boxes should be made in Britain with a distinctive marking, and their numbers at each polling station be known to all parties before voting begins; mobile booths should not be used; visible ink which is not washable has to be used and the

busing of people from one area to another must be prohibited.

The petition calls for the establishment of an election supervisory commission that will have equal representation for all the parties contesting the poll. The commission must be chaired by a British official.

It also urges "a sub-supervisory commission" be created and stationed at each polling booth with a Whitehall chairman.

In a statement yesterday, ZANU urged the Governor to maintain the momentum of Whitehall's peace initiative, saying that all "foreign troops" inside Rhodesia must leave immediately.

"The arrival of Lord Soames has heralded a completely new era of abounding hope for our suffering nation, free from war and sanctions, and the establishment of relations with the rest of the international community," the statement says.

VOTER APATHY IN LOCAL ELECTION HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 79 p 8

[Editorial: "No Room for Apathy"]

[Text]

**THE** unfortunate trend that has afflicted municipal polls in this country over the years — a low turn-out of voters — has been repeated with a vengeance at the first election for the Chitungwiza Urban Council.

A poll of only 13 percent is distressingly low when it is considered voters had their first chance to choose councillors who have full executive powers to run an urban council with a population exceeded only by those of Salisbury and Bulawayo.

The lack of interest has been attributed to this being the first election; that people are not interested in local government affairs; and that there was poor campaigning (although it is commendable that there was no shortage of candidates).

It might also be that there was a belief that the council is merely a rubber-stamping body, which it is not. And also that, provided residents have a vote for the national government, anything below that does not really matter.

The poll should have shown that both candidates and residents have something to learn, and be able to apply next time. An apathetic electorate that does not keep councillors on their toes is not a good thing for a growing urban centre that has big plans.

## THIRTY CONTEST CHITUNGWIZA ELECTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

**A TOTAL** of 30 candidates will contest 16 seats on the Chitungwiza Urban Council election tomorrow. Polling will be between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. at all township offices.

Representation on the Chitungwiza Urban Council will be increased from its present 18 councillors as a result of the creation of three additional wards, making 12 in all, from each of which two councillors will be returned.

Contests will be necessary in nine wards only as two councillors each for wards 7, 8 and 10 have been returned unopposed.

The death of Councillor Joseph Muziti has caused the postponement of the election in Ward 6. The elections in the other eight wards are not affected, the council announced.

The Chitungwiza Residents' Association has nominated candidates who will contest under its banner.

**CANDIDATES**

The candidates are:  
Ward 1 — David Anthony Govere, Costen Mutongi

Katiza, Steyn Kudzayi, Easha Tagonyi Madzombe, Tichawona Lamrus Sadomba, Addison Zamanwa.

Ward 2 — Manasa Madondo, Mrs Imelda Madzima, Solomon Sikotshe Ncube, Robson Dube Nyenya, Raphael Ropi.

Ward 3 — Changamire Andrick Chanetsa, Mithkasi Chirisa, Takundwa Edward Mabika, Mumbudiro Jethro Mabouli.

Ward 4 — Enock Taruwona Masarauro, Robson Kakora Shumuhuyarira.

Ward 5 — Edward Murembiwa Gwekwete, Mrs Colleta Padya.

Ward 10 — Patrick Chakanyuka, H. C. Matanda.

Ward 11 — Edward Shoniwa Chikwanha, Titus Ndoro, Joseph Moses Zishiri.

Ward 12 — Phineas Simukayi Chingono, Orlas Amon Mumbumba, Lilian Mukwerema, Hewitt Twerai, Kufakunene Solomon Shyuku, Ramtwa Ziwachi.

## ZANU SUPPORTERS GREET SITHOLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Dec 79 p 2

[Text]

SEVERAL thousand singing and dancing ZANU supporters greeted their leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole when he arrived at the airport here yesterday to brief the people of Matabeleland on what had taken place at the Lancaster House conference in London.

Police estimated the crowd to be about 4 000.

At one point there was a nasty incident when about six men jostled and punched a security guard who had been told not to let the crowd or supporters' cars through the airport security fence gate.

When Mr Sithole got out of his car he was immediately swallowed up by the chanting crowd who raised their fists in the black power salute.

Mr Sithole told the crowd that auxiliaries had already started interfering with ZANU officials who were preparing for the forthcoming election.

He claimed he was told this by party members in the Mrewa area after he had addressed a meeting there on Saturday.

"We are in the process of drawing up a petition on the situation to be presented to the Governor, Lord Soames," he said.

Asked whether he thought the election would go ahead without the Patriotic Front if it refuses to sign the ceasefire agreement, Mr Sithole said it must.

"As has been said before, no particular party should have a veto in this matter," he said. "Whether the PF are included or not makes no difference to ZANU as our primary concern is voters. The people are more interested in having a free and fair election than in ideology," he added.

Mr Sithole said he was always amused when Lord Carrington referred to the Patriotic Front forces. "There are no PF forces. They are ZANLA and ZIPRA forces who don't regard themselves as part of the Patriotic Front.

"After all, the Patriotic Front came into being in 1976 when the armed struggle had been in progress for 10 years," he said.

Mr Sithole spent yesterday touring Bulawayo's local government areas, talking to the local people before returning to Salisbury last night.



## RF WILL NOT CONTEST ANY BLACK SEATS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

RHODESIAN Front members would not fight any of the 80 black seats or contest a white seat on behalf of a black political party, according to a senior member of the RF and Deputy Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Mr Rowan Cronje.

In an interview, Mr Cronje said it would be wrong — "even a mistake" — for RF members to contest the coming election on behalf of any political organisation.

"At the moment the future of our country and that of a future government will not be determined by the white electorate but by blacks. Therefore, I believe it is in the interest of all that black parties, at least in the coming election, should concentrate all their efforts on the 80 seats," he said, adding:

"I cannot see how a party in this election, which in all probability will be fiercely contested can divide its attention to

satisfy two sets of our electorate.

"Quite frankly, I don't see any person resigning from the RF to fight any of the black seats or a white seat on behalf of a black party."

The Minister said his party, which now has a revised set of principles and policies brought about by the new realities of black rule, would play a "constructive and positive role" in an independent Zimbabwe.

And he could foresee white members being included in a black-dominated Cabinet, if only because "a man is appointed not because he is black or white, but for his ability and merit to serve the nation well or better than other men".

In answer to a question, he said the chances of the Patriotic Front winning the coming poll were not "very high", mainly because of the atrocities that had been committed by terrorists, mostly against blacks.

The fact that institutions such as schools and clinics, almost all for the Africans, had been closed down by the terrorists would not anger well for the alliance.

Mr Cronje said the PF's argument that the outgoing government of Bishop Munrorewa had done "nothing" for the blacks would not "fool anyone", nor would the alliance's claims that it was the only one capable of ending the war.

The PF forces were themselves fighting each other, and were they to win the election, said the Minister, it was most likely there would be a power struggle between ZAPU and ZANU.

## OUTCOME OF LANCASTER TALKS VIEWED

### Cliff-Hanging Aspect

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Dec 79 p 10

[Editorial: "The Final Act"]

[Text]

THE Lancaster House conference has maintained its reputation for cliff-hanging right to the end.

Officially the talking is over, but unofficially it continues, and while there is talk there is hope. It would be tragic if the whole edifice so carefully and painstakingly constructed over the past 14 weeks were allowed to collapse because of a relatively minor matter.

Many people believe that this is just the final grandstand play by the Patriotic Front and that they will in fact sign the agreement. This would certainly be in line with their callous and cynical behaviour on other key issues.

No one in this part of the world will pay much heed to the intimidatory blustering about "full war" that is now coming from PF spokesmen. Can that be any more than the wholesale murder and maiming of innocent civilians of all ages in which the terrorists specialise?

For that matter, why should the "frontline states" wish to risk the final destruction of their ramshackle economies over the question of a few assembly points for terrorist forces? That would be completely illogical. But, of course, the PF and their supporters have never been very strong on logic and common sense.

At any rate, they must now make up their minds quickly, for if they really want to contest the election they must accept the ceasefire before December 31, the deadline for the registration of parties.

The alliance would do well to think hard on Lord Carrington's final warning at the conference. It would indeed be unforgivable to deny the people of this country the opportunity to resolve their problems by peaceful means.

America's decision to lift sanctions from today should serve to concentrate the PF leaders' minds on that point.

## Lord Carrington Praised

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Dec 79 p 12

[Editorial: "Eye of the Storm"]

[Text] Lord Carrington deserves the greatest credit for having master-minded the ceasefire agreement which is expected to be signed in London soon. A combination of firmness and compromise has brought him to the brink of one of the most significant diplomatic coups Britain is ever likely to achieve.

There are others whose efforts must be acknowledged. We have never understood why it was necessary for the frontline States to play so prominent a part in settling our destiny, but since they had come too enmeshed to escape any further involvement when the talks opened, they were able to bring useful pressure to bear on the Patriotic Front.

The next vital step, of course, is to make the agreement stick. We are pleased to publish the consoling statement given to us yesterday by Mr Nkomo, and to applaud his call for reconciliation. But there is no disguising that many anxious moments lie ahead.

An election is to be fought between nine or 10 black parties, and although all might hope for a reconciled and peaceful Zimbabwe to emerge from it, the tactics to be employed from now on will often indicate something very far removed from this concept.

At present, in fact, we are in the eye of the storm. Winds of the same hurricane force that have buffeted us for so many months and years could still await us on the other side. It will take all the skill that Lord Soames and his advisers can muster, together with an enormous amount of goodwill and honesty from all concerned, to ensure that 14 weeks of bargaining and negotiating in London do not come to nothing.

CSO: 4420

## HOME MINISTRY: 'DC'S DID NOT ENCOURAGE TRIBALISM'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 18

[From the "Letters to the Editor" section]

[Text]

SIR — Your special correspondent in the article published in the Herald of December 7 states that it was district commissioners who created the Shona-speaking tribes such as the Korekore, Karanga, Manyika, or Zezuru. The article also states that these tribes have been created for the purpose of divide and rule.

The author of the article has obviously not studied the authorities on these matters, including those of the university in Salisbury. The university, after research into the facts, has classified the various tribes of Central Africa and listed some of them as follows:-

Southern Bantu:  
Northern (Shona)  
Division.  
Korekore Group  
Zezuru Group  
Ndaou Group  
Manyika Group  
Karanga Group  
Kalanga Group  
Rozvi Group.

The word Shona is a

Ndebele term thought to have first been used about 1835. It described the people of a particular language group with different dialects.

There is no evidence of a Shona tribe as such. Those speaking a dialect of the Shona language identify themselves by their clan and sub-clan totem, which in turn denotes their membership of a larger group or tribe.

Historically these tribal groups were in existence in this country long before the advent of the white man and the formation of the administrative arm of Government now known as the Ministry of Home Affairs. Incidentally, the AmaNdebele are part of the Nguni-speaking tribes of Africa and owe their origins historically to the Zulu nation.

It is a fact that certain political parties have tend-

ed to favour in their leadership and membership majority elements of some of the Shona-speaking tribes. However, this fact cannot in any circumstances, be said to be the creation of members of the Administration of this country for the purposes of divide and rule.

The writer, like many others, uses the term tribalism to allocate blame for failures in other countries of Africa. Failures in the unity of Europe are, on the other hand, never blamed on tribalism.

The author of the article has a low opinion of the people of this country if he thinks that District Commissioners could have artificially created tribes which had not previously existed, for some nefarious administrative purpose.

The early administrators, and those who followed them, simply accepted the situation as they found it. There has never been any intention on the part of the administration to encourage tribalism in any form.

MINISTRY OF  
HOME AFFAIRS.  
Salisbury.

CSO: 4420

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE TRAINING PLAN REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

**TRAINING in community work starts next year to groom young men and women to be leaders in the planned Zimbabwe Young People's Service.**

The training of the first intake of 40 will give guidance on the training of more Government-paid leaders to take charge of between 7 000 and 10 000 ZYPS clubs throughout the country, the Director of Social Affairs, Mr Brian Beecroft, said in an interview yesterday.

The discipline of club members will be the responsibility largely of the club leaders, who will be paid to promote their good attendance.

"Like any other employee, the leader can be fired if he does not do his job properly," Mr Beecroft says.

The leaders will deal with any anti-social activity by club members.

"So many schools have been destroyed in the war that until we pick up the threads and re-establish schools on a large scale, there will be non-formal education for members at primary school level."

It has been tentatively decided that members will not wear uniforms. They

might wear badges and sashes, still to be designed, but this will be decided when the next government has been appointed.

Earlier this month the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Senator Aaron Mutili, announced ZYPS would be subsidised by the Government, "possibly to the extent of \$1 million in the first year".

Club leaders will be responsible for every aspect, from the administration of money provided by the Government for club activities, to the ZYPS national executive council to be chaired by Mr Brin Elkington, who is chief executive officer at Chitungwiza.

Also on the council will be the Social Affairs controller of youth services, Mr Jeremiah Chamboko, two Ministry of Education officials, one official from the Department of Conservation and Extension, and club delegates from all provinces. The delegates are to be democratically elected. Mr Beecroft said.

## NYANDORO QUILTS ACTIVE POLITICS

### Accepts Business Position

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 79 p 6

[Text] The Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Mr George Nyandoro, yesterday announced he was retiring from active politics immediately.

In a written statement released through the Department of Information, he cautioned against any inference that his retirement constituted a split in the UANC.

"I am not disillusioned by my erstwhile leadership; I am simply exercising the option to serve my country and people in a field not related to politics," he said.

According to informed sources, Mr Nyandoro (53) has accepted a post as one of the directors of a large commercial organisation in Rhodesia.

As a director of the company, the veteran politician is expected to become involved in the publication of a newspaper to be started soon, sources said.

Mr Nyandoro explained he was quitting politics because the goal which had "nourished my political career and sustained my political spirit" for 30 years--the transfer of power to the masses--had been realised through the all-party agreement at the Lancaster House conference.

"All that now remains is for the effective transfer of power to its proper repository--the masses of Zimbabwe. This has been the goal of our political struggle."

The down-to-earth politician, whose easy ways and pranks won him the hearts of many, broke the news of his decision to the Prime Minister at a meeting on Monday.



Bishop Muzorewa asked him to stay on, but the veteran nationalist clung to his decision. "I am not acting precipitately but I am implementing a decision made many, many years ago," he said in his statement yesterday.

"I am not tired; I am not downhearted; I am not defecting to this or that other political grouping."

Mr Nyandoro, whose family boasts a history of resistance to colonialism dating back to the days of BSA Company rule, spent 14 years in exile before returning to Rhodesia last year.

He has been a member of the banned African National Congress, ZAPU, the People's Caretaker Council and the defunct Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe.

In his statement yesterday he declared: "Let no man and let no individual claim responsibility for the struggle and the war. The nationalist victory and the nationalist glory belongs to the people.

"Let no man use my personal affairs for his own political gain. I have never fought for position but fought for total liberty for our country, and this has now been realised."

Mr Nyandoro, who crowned his political career by attending the Lancaster House conference as a delegate of the Government of National Unity, said his own regret was that the struggle had been so costly in precious human life.

"It is my fervent hope that this senseless loss of lives will now come to an end," he said.

#### Portfolio To Remain Vacant

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 79 p 9

[Text]

THE portfolio of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, vacated last week by Mr George Nyandoro, is expected to remain unoccupied for the duration of the Governor's administration.

Legal sources said yesterday the Prime Minister, whose prerogative it was to appoint Ministers, could no longer exercise that power because he had been stripped of all executive power.

Only the Governor, Lord Soames, who now enjoys full executive and legis-

lative authority, could appoint a successor to Mr Nyandoro, but it was unlikely he would consider filling the portfolio.

Ministers of the previous Government of National Unity now retain their titles and status, but exercise no executive powers.

Mr Nyandoro, a veteran nationalist, announced he was retiring from active politics after 30 years in the nationalist movement. The Deputy Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development is Mr Rowan Cronje, a Rhodesian Front MP.

GOVERNOR WILL DECIDE WHERE TO HOUSE REFUGEES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Dec 79 p 6

[Text]

**THE Governor, Lord Soames, will decide where refugees repatriated from Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana will be accommodated, the head of the International Red Cross delegation in Rhodesia said yesterday.**

Mr Rene Kosirnik said that now that a ceasefire has been agreed, he will press for arrangements for the returning refugees to be speeded up.

Answering questions on how many repatriates there would be and where they would assemble, Mr Kosirnik said: "We are in the difficult position of not being able to answer these questions because the process has not gone far enough yet."

"We have been asked by the British Government to help and we will certainly offer our services."

"But it is not up to us to decide questions of policy such as whether there will be refugee camps, or where these would be. These are matters to be arranged between the British authorities and the

external parties and countries concerned.

"Right now we are in touch, on the one hand, with the British representatives here, the various departments of the Rhodesian administration, the Patriotic Front and the frontline States. But these policy questions are not yet solved."

"I fully agree that now that a ceasefire is to be signed, they become matters of priority and urgency, and we will put more pressure on to find a solution," he said.

On numbers likely to return, he said: "The number 250 000 is the one most often provided."

There had not yet been "any registration process" of the people who would be returning.

## SITHOLE PROTEST ON USE OF AUXILIARIES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 79 p 9

[Text]

THE Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole yesterday protested to the Governor, Lord Soames, over the alleged disruption of a ZANU meeting at the weekend by security force auxiliaries.

In a letter presented to Lord Soames yesterday, Mr Sithole demanded the immediate withdrawal of all auxiliaries from the tribal trust lands.

He said that as long as the auxiliary forces existed in the TTLs, free and fair elections would be impossible, adding that the coming poll would not represent the "true voice of the people of Zimbabwe".

Mr Sithole's protests come after a ZANU meeting on Saturday in Mrewa, which he says, auxiliaries prevented party supporters from attending, and threatened to "shoot ZANU youths" who were organising the rally.

In his letter, Mr Sithole said the incidents which took place on Saturday had been reported to the District Commissioner, Mr B. G. Enslin, who had assured ZANU that Police investigations would be made and that "a report

would be made to higher authorities".

The ZANU president told Lord Soames: "What is at issue is that the forthcoming elections should produce a government as a result of free and fair elections so that such a government is accorded legitimacy by the people of this land.

## ANXIOUS

"We are very anxious that the British authority which has been re-introduced in this country shall not be used to support the Rhodesian Front hard-line theme that even if there is a majority rule government, the white minority must control that government.

"While we appreciate that the elections are most crucial to the political life of this country and, therefore, to its economic life, we cannot guarantee that we shall encourage our people to participate in them unless conditions for free and fair elections prevail before and during their conduct."

There was no Police comment yesterday on the allegations that auxiliaries had disrupted the ZANU meeting.

# SECURITY FORCES LOSE FOUR IN ACTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

THREE members of the security forces have been killed and a fourth has died as a result of wounds received in action, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique said yesterday.

Those killed in action were Patrol Officer Kevin Francis Lawler (21), a former pupil of St George's College, who was single and came from Salisbury; Police Sergeant Kenneth Chimunyemba (30), married with five children who came from the Shamva district; and Field Reservist Andrew John Pascoe (24), who was a former pupil of Milton Boys' High School, single and came from Bulawayo.

Private Killian Mutamburi (19), who was single and came from the Selukwe district, died from wounds received in action.

Security forces have killed 18 terrorists and six terrorist collaborators. Three more terrorists were killed when the explosive device they were trying to put on a railway line in the south-western operational area detonated prematurely. There was no damage to the line.

In the tribal areas, terrorists have murdered nine black civilians and in the northern operational area a gang of ZIPRA terrorists beat a kraal head to death. He had been denounced as a sell-out because he was wearing a government-issue shirt.

On December 8, terrorists murdered Mr Petros Makombe and Mr Sbidmus Mutokwire in the eastern operational area and on Monday night

security forces found the body of an unidentified black man who had been shot in the same part of the country.

Early on Tuesday morning a gang of ZANLA terrorists went to the labour quarters on a farm in the south-eastern operational area where they fired into a row of occupied huts. Four people—three men and a woman—were killed.

The gang then went to another farm nearby where they opened fire on a herd of dairy cattle, killing 12 of the animals.

## NKOMO PHONE CONVERSATION REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

THE war would end with the signing of the ceasefire agreement at the Lancaster House talks today, the co-leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said in a telephone call to Salisbury from his London hotel yesterday.

"This will be the end of the war between the PF and the Rhodesian security forces. This heralds peace in our country, Zimbabwe," Mr Nkomo told the editor of the Herald, Mr R. J. Fothergill.

Asked if the message about a ceasefire was already going out to the PF's forces or if it would be sent only after the signing ceremony, Mr Nkomo replied: "It is going out as you talk to me now."

Before the telephone conversation took place, a PF representative in Salisbury contacted Mr Fothergill and said Mr Nkomo would like to speak to a senior man on the Herald.

Mr Fothergill booked a call to London and Mr Nkomo read over a statement before answering questions.

The statement said: "We have initialled a ceasefire agreement yesterday. We are going to sign the document on Wednesday.

"This will be the end of the war between the Patriotic Front and the

Rhodesian forces. This heralds peace in our country, Zimbabwe. I would now like to call on all our people, irrespective of colour, race or creed, to forget the past and take the future as a challenge to them all.

"We are a people together. There has been a war which claimed many lives and now that it is over we have to reconcile and work together for the good of our people and our country.

"I would like to call especially on the European population of our country that the end of this war means the end of discrimination between us.

"I would like all of them who have decided to make Zimbabwe their home to know that we in the PF regard them as part of the population and not merely as Europeans or white people.

"Colour is not a differentiating factor. We are all human beings. I would like personally to say to everyone that I look forward to coming home to work with everyone for peace, reconciliation and understanding.

"Those who have been thinking of leaving the country because of the advent of majority rule, let me assure them that majority rule does not mean deprivation of property or anything else that may be theirs.

"I would like to say to all our people, the black people, the Coloured people and the Indian people, that what has happened during the war must be forgotten.

"Let them regard everybody, whether black, white or brown, as a citizen of Southern Rhodesia, now to be Zimbabwe.

"I would like to say to the black people that racism is evil whether practised by black people or white people. And I should also like to emphasise that tribalism is as much an evil as racism."

He said he planned to return as soon as he could wind up his affairs in London and Zambia. If possible he might come back before Christmas but if not, then immediately after Christmas.

Asked if he and his co-leader in the PF, Mr Robert Mugabe, planned to fight the election as an alliance or as separate parties, he said: "We agreed that we would fight as an alliance during the negotiations and after the negotiations and that is the position."

## CONFIRMED

He confirmed this would also be the case at the elections.

Mr Nkomo said the PF hoped the ceasefire would become effective within

the stated period of seven days after the formal signing.

But he was worried that it might take longer "because some of our men may not get the message until later".

● In an interview with the ZRBC, Mr Nkomo said he had not been fighting the war to win the elections, but to "give the people a means to win an election". He said: "It is not for me or anybody else to tell the people how they must use their vote."

When asked why the Patriotic Front had been murdering the people they were trying to liberate, Mr Nkomo said: "You believe that it is our people who have been killing the people. We know who have been killing the people and our people know that your propaganda directs you wrongly."

CSO: 4420



# PF SUPPORTERS HELD UNLAWFUL PROCESSION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

**FOURTEEN supporters of the Patriotic Front were convicted at the Harare Magistrates' Court yesterday of staging a procession without permission.**

The procession was held at Mufakose on Sunday. The 50 people who took part carried placards proclaiming their support for Robert Mugabe and the Patriotic Front. The procession had moved about 500 metres when the Police intervened and it dispersed.

The court was told that although the procession was orderly and the participants well-behaved, they had contravened the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act by failing to get Police permission.

Detective Inspector M. M. Cundy, C.I.D., Southerton, said a number of processions and meetings had been held by political parties in the Salisbury area during the past two weeks.

A demonstration was held in Salisbury on December 12 which had received considerable publicity.

Leading members of the Patriotic Front had taken note of it, said Mr Cundy.

They had been warned to seek permission before holding meetings or processions.

Experience had shown that without permission there would be no Police presence if things got out of hand and violence broke out.

Mr T. Ziyambi, who appeared for the 14 accused, all of whom pleaded guilty, told the magistrate, Mr Ray Mathews, that many people were confused by the arrival of the Governor and thought the laws had been relaxed.

## GUILTY

Mr Mathews found the accused, consisting of 11 men and three juveniles, guilty as charged.

Patrick Marima, Maruziva Jonah, Robert Tapasowa, Joachim Daka, Lovemore Chigangombe, Givemore Madziva, Nernard Mundandi, Wilfred Matambe and Theophilus Matambo were all fined \$50 (or 25 days).

Chikomborero Gutu and Michael Reza were fined \$25 (or 13 days) and three juveniles were each sentenced to six cuts with a light cane.

Mr Brett Hone prosecuted.

Both ZAPU and the Mugabe wing of ZANU are hanned here. The Governor, Lord Soames, announced last week that the ban re-imposed by Bishop Muzorewa's Government of National Unity would not be lifted until the PF agreed to the British ceasefire proposals at the Lancaster House talks.

A spokesman for Government House told *Iona* yesterday that the British authorities were aware of the arrests and prosecutions, but declined to comment.

He was not aware whether the Police action was discussed at yesterday morning's meeting between Lord Soames and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Francis Zindoga.

## QUE QUE STARTS HOME OWNERSHIP SCHEME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 5

[Text]

A NEW home ownership scheme has been introduced in Que Que — and the municipality has also decided to maintain rents in local government areas at their current levels.

The municipality has started to convert its rented accommodation into home ownership schemes in Mbizo and Amaveni.

It plans to sell 3196 houses out of a total of 4516 in Mbizo and in Amaveni 750 of the 1572 on hand.

The Town Clerk, Mr Tony Hudson, said the other houses were being retained as rented accommodation.

In accordance with Government policy the occupying tenant will be entitled to a discount of 2 percent a year off the selling price of the house for each year of occupancy, up to a maximum of 30 percent.

Mr Hudson said no deposits were required.

## APPROVED

Mr Walter Mthimkulu, Minister of Local Government and Housing, has approved a Government grant of \$20 000 to assist refugees in the Amaveni area.

The money will be used to provide communal ablution facilities, wash slabs and water reticulation for about 300 refugee sites. Work on the project will start soon.

Refugees are being accommodated near the Amaveni bus terminus, where basic amenities are being provided by Que Que municipality. Plastic sheeting and timber have also been given to the refugees to erect temporary housing at the site.

To alleviate accommodation costs in the Mbizo and Amaveni areas, the municipality decided not to raise rents during the financial year.

This decision was made at the request of Mr Mthimkulu and reversed a previous proposal by the municipality.

● Ten relief organisations in Bulawayo have set up an information centre to monitor the refugee situation in the city, an official said yesterday. The information was compiled by the International Committee of the Red Cross, which had agreed to use its offices as the information centre.

## 'BIG CONCENTRATION' OF PF FORCES NEAR ASSEMBLY POINT 16 REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Dec 79 p 4

[Text]

**THE BRITISH** concession which followed the Patriotic Front's refusal last Saturday to initial the cease-fire agreement has given the co-leaders an additional assembly point in Rhodesia's Midlands that they were reluctant to quit.

The new assembly point - number 16 - is west of the railway line between Zimbabwe and Loreto Mission in the Shobela Tribal Trust land.

The ZAPU leader, Mr Nkomo, said the PF had "a very big concentration of men" on both sides of the line in this area.

Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe have indicated their forces would not be able to rigidly adhere to the timing laid down in the British ceasefire details. As a result, the second seven-day period before "ceasefire effective day" would probably be extended.

Mr Mugabe says "I can't see the seven days come true. I can see our six to eight weeks will come true."

But both Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo have indicated this matter would have to be finally worked out between Lord Soames and the Ceasefire Commission.

The co-leaders have both reiterated that the agreement had its flaws for them.

Mr Mugabe cited particularly the racial re-

presentation in parliament and the dual citizenship provisions in the independence constitution.

"We accepted merely not to hold back the business of this conference. We can in due course amend and modify these in the interests of everybody," he said.

Mr Nkomo said that despite its shortfalls, the agreement "is a sound basis on which to build a truly democratic society in Zimbabwe free of racism and exploitation of man by man."

The breakthrough followed a weekend of intensive private consultations and a last-minute blast to the PF by the frontline African states.

British sources stressed that there had been no concessions besides the 16th assembly point and the discretionary power given to Lord Soames about new points.

They added that much of the problem lay with differences between Mr Nkomo who was prepared to sign and Mr Mugabe who wanted to hold on for more.

## TERROR WAR CLAIMS 21 MORE LIVES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] Twenty-one people, including three members of the security forces, have died in the terrorist war, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique reported yesterday.

Two members of the security forces killed in action were Field Reservist Leonard William Jelley (38), who was married with four children and came from Wankie, and District Security Assistant Fungai Wellington Mlambo (20), who was single and came from the Chipinga district.

The death as a result of wounds received in action was reported to Rifleman Christopher John Belstead (19). A former pupil of Milton High School, he was single and came from Lalapanzi.

Security forces have killed seven terrorists, five collaborators and three stock thieves. A number of stolen cattle have also been recovered.

### MURDERED

The communique said three black civilians, none of whom have been identified, were murdered by terrorists in separate incidents.

In the western operational area, a black civilian and his wife were badly beaten by a gang of terrorists who accused them of supporting an @ Our Midlands Representative writes from Que Que that in two separate incidents on the main Que Que to Gwein road on Saturday morning the con-

ductors of two buses were robbed by an armed man.

Both robberies occurred at a point between the internal political party.

After beating the couple, the terrorists opened fire on a herd of cattle, killing eight and injuring 12. Redcliff turnoff and the Kwe Kwe River.

At 8.30 a.m. a Toomba bus was stopped and \$60 was stolen, and at 10 a.m. \$43 was taken from the conductor of a yellow bus.

There was no shooting in either incident, nor were the passengers robbed.

Police have not ruled out the possibility that terrorists were involved.

NATION'S CHANCES OF ATTENDING OLYMPICS CONSIDERED POOR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Dec 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Olympic Hopes"]

[Text]

A SPOKESMAN for Lord Killamin, president of the International Olympic Committee, is not optimistic about this country's chances of taking part in the Moscow games next year.

He made much of the long administrative procedure that must be followed, the election date and the deadline for entries.

He could be right. But we hope our Olympic officials do not give up without giving it a go.

After all, we have now returned to legality and we do have an Olympic committee. Cannot the procedural work be started before independence is officially granted?

What in fact do our Olympic officials have in mind? They have been remarkably silent in recent years. But surely the time for secrecy is past. Let us have some positive thinking. What is needed is a hard, aggressive campaign at national and international level designed to get us to Moscow. ~~We~~ have nothing to hide.

It may be that at the end of the day it will be politics and not time that will decide the issue. But let us not sit back and accept defeat at this stage. That is not in keeping with the spirit of sport in this country.

NRB CHAIRMAN ON CAMPAIGN PROMISES, CROP CONTROLS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 5

[Text]

MAKING political capital out of the land issue in the coming election without ensuring that sustained agricultural production would be safeguarded could have disastrous consequences for Rhodesia, the chairman of the Natural Resources Board, Mr Lance Smith, said in Salisbury yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Smith said that the tendency of politicians to promise "free land" to the electorate could result in this country being reduced from an exporter of foodstuffs to an importer.

"The folly of short-term, self-interest thinking in respect of land is in ample evidence to the north of us. Countries which were once at least self-sufficient in food are now importers, even beggars, with populations either starving or facing starvation," he said.

The current famine in Zambia — which overall had superior soil and climatic conditions to Rhodesia — was the result of gross agricultural mismanagement.

"While not being opposed to resettlement schemes — which must

come — they must be carefully controlled to ensure that land will be used in the same way as by the previous white farmers."

Rhodesia's productive potential was specialised and finite. Only limited areas were agronomically suited to timber production, other areas for grain and food crops.

Regions ecologically ideal for specific crops or stock farming must be preserved for those purposes and nothing else.

"It would be foolhardy to do away with the 10 percent of our country devoted to wildlife — the pillar of the tourist industry — which has a potential earning capacity of \$100 million annually. Nor are these areas suitable for crops or cattle but only for the wildlife they sustain," Mr Smith said.

The country's population was expected to double within 20 years.

"The need for land will be compounded but anyone attempting to capitalise politically through rash promises of land redistribution must first face the realities of necessary development and sustained yield — or they will condemn us all to a future of abject misery."



UNIVERSITY RESEARCH TO AID BEEF INDUSTRY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 79 p 5

[Excerpt] A revolutionary method of exactly assessing the composition--fat, protein and mineral matter--of live beef cattle is being devised at the University of Rhodesia.

The method, devised by Dr Philip Chigaru, lecturer in animal nutrition at the university's department of animal science, could benefit the beef industry greatly.

It could help ranchers to market their animals when they are in the best possible condition and could yield valuable information on the relationship between the physical condition of cows and their fertility.

The method is to inject a specific amount of the radio-active isotope tritium, mixed with distilled water, into the jugular vein of an animal.

Blood Sample

After about six hours, when the tritium is dispersed in the entire body of the animal, a blood sample is taken and the activity of the tritium, in relationship to the entire amount of water in the animal is assessed.

The water: fat relationship and the water: protein relationship in the animal always being specific, the information gained from the tritium will reflect exactly the fat, meat and bone content of the animal.

"This assumption seems to be correct," Dr Chigaru says. "The only worrying thing is the disposal of the radio-active material.

"Tritium is not very strongly radio-active. It is what we call a 'soft' isotope. It should be excreted from the animal in two to three weeks--sooner, actually, but to be on the safe side, I'd say two, three weeks.

"There is no big risk involved, but I've taken special care to ensure there is no damage, to the environment, for example, because of radio-activity."

#### Analyses

Dr Chigaru's experiment was conducted with cattle at the Henderson research station near Salisbury. He has several laboratory analyses to make before publishing the full findings of his research, which started in May 1977.

The idea for the research emerged from similar work he was doing in London for his doctorate. "But I could not get busy on it there because of the financial loss of whole animals being reduced to pulp for chemical assessment.

"Fortunately in this country we are better off in this respect."

CSO: 4420

## DESPERATE NEED FOR MAIZE FERTILIZER REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79

[Article by Cynthia Brodie]

[Text] LIONS DEN farmers said yesterday they would lose up to 25 bags of maize a hectare if they did not get vital supplies of ammonium nitrate fertiliser "within a week".

At present, the Rhodesia Fertiliser Corporation is completely out of stock and Windmill can supply only their own customers.

Mr Les de Jager, chairman of the Sinoia Farmers' Association, which encompasses Lions Den, said: "The CFU has told us it is possible adequate supplies may be available by the second week of January."

"But a spokesman for the Rhodesia Fertiliser Corporation said he did not see much forthcoming until the end of January — and even then he could not give us a guarantee there would be fertiliser."

Mr de Jager said farmers in his area had received about one-third of their AN requirements, and some less.

"A certain amount of maize in this district might have to be discarded," he added.

Farmers I spoke to in the Lions Den area were upset that they had not been given prior warning by the fertiliser companies or the Government that there was to be a fertiliser shortage this season. This would have given them an opportunity to switch to soyabbeans which do not require AN, they said.

As it is now, they are

facing heavy financial losses unless the position can be alleviated soon.

One of the worst-hit farmers in Lions Den is possibly Mr Armand Splank. He planted about 810 ha this year, and ordered eight trucks of AN. To date, he has received one truck.

"They cannot give me any dates when I will get more fertiliser," he said. "I put the truckload I received, last Friday actually, on my 160 ha of maize which is shoulder high. The rest is deteriorating by the day — some of it needed AN about three weeks ago."

He uses AN fertiliser at the rate of about 340 kg/ha.

## WETTEST

Farmers said Lions Den was having its wettest season for years. They gave the rainfall figures as approximately 130 mm to the end of November, and another 85 mm so far this month.

This is adding to farmers' difficulties because the rain is leaching the nitrogen out of the soil, making applications of AN even more urgent.

Mr Danie Bosman, also of Lions Den, planted 687 ha this year, compared with 404 ha last year, following the price incentives announced by the Ministry of Agriculture at

the start of the season.

About 200 ha of his maize is now shoulder high, has had full applications of AN, and is looking good. The rest of the maize varies in height down to 305 mm — knee height — and is desperately in need of AN now.

Mr Bosman, who fertilises heavily, ordered seven trucks of AN and to date has received four: two on November 13, and two on December 7. He has since ordered another three trucks, and has been promised two by the end of this month.

His normal routine is to apply 340 kg/ha of AN by spreader and later another 115 kg/ha by air.

His worst headache at present is the 202 ha of maize which is knee-high, and requires AN now. "If we do not get it soon, we may not be able to get into that land with the spreader," he said.

Mr Bosman's farming operations are largely mechanised and he said he did not have reserves of labour to call on for hand application.

Commenting on his whole crop, he said: "If we do not get AN within a week, farmers like Armad (Erlank) and myself will face losses of up to 25 bags a hectare, and more as time goes on, on a good proportion of our lands."

Last year, Mr Bosman achieved a yield of 90

bags/ha. fertilising with 450 kg/ha of compound M, and 450 kg/ha of AN.

He said: "If the fertiliser company had warned me about the shortage when I got my first two trucks of AN on November I would have split my application. Instead of applying 450 kg/ha to my maize which is now shoulder-high, I would have reduced this by half. The AN I saved I would have now used on my maize which is knee-high. But there was no warning."

The Rhodesia Fertiliser Corporation declined to comment on the shortage of AN this week, referring me to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### CUSTOMERS

Windmill issued a statement saying supplies were tight, but based on normal demand it estimated it would be able to supply the needs of its own customers, depending on delivery patterns of AN to it from the manufacturers.

"However, there may be

occasional shortlived periods when we are unable to supply and in such instances we very much regret the undoubted added difficulties this will cause the farmers," a spokesman said.

The Ministries of Commerce and Industry and of Agriculture issued a statement this week which said: "While accepting there is a temporary shortage of ammonium nitrate, farmers can be assured the Government is pursuing all possible sources of supply."

The statement said that in view of the quantity of fertiliser which had been despatched, it was clear that many farmers already had their full season's requirements, and wherever possible temporary assistance by one farmer to another in making AN available for immediate application would help the overall situation.

"Criticism has been voiced regarding the export of fertiliser. Although a small tonnage of AN was committed in

April, when stocks were at a high level due to lack of offtake, production by the Sable chemical plant was increased at the time to take account of this export.

"The total quantity of AN for the local market has remained unchanged," the statement said. "The amount involved was no more than 0.6 percent of total annual production."

Sable Chemical Industries, in Que Que, has corrected a report which appeared in the Herald yesterday, stating the company had suffered a lightning strike which would partly account for the low stocks.

The company said it had had a "normal" four-day breakdown, which had not resulted in reduced production. "We have achieved record production this year, and are not in any way responsible for the current shortage of fertiliser, and we suggest you go back to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for reasons," a spokesman said.

[Photo caption] Mr Danie Bosman (left) and Mr Armand Erlank, of Lions Den, in a field of knee-high maize in need of applications of AN fertiliser right now. But fertiliser companies are unable to supply them, and they face heavy financial losses unless the current shortage can be alleviated soon.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**CALL-UP DISCRIMINATION CLAIM**--The question of whether whites in the 50 to 59 age group were being discriminated against because of their call-up commitments was raised in Parliament this week by an RF Member, Mr Dennis Divaris. When the Assembly met on Tuesday Mr Divaris said he believed the call-up in this age group did not apply to blacks. In reply, the Minister of Justice, Mr Chris Andersen, said: "So far as the new constitution is concerned there will, of course, be no discrimination. "As far as the present Constitution is concerned, discrimination will cease from January 1 next year. This is so in terms of the new National Service Act. "Questions have been raised in this regard, however, as to the call-up of persons between 50 and 59. "While this is not a matter which falls within my portfolio, as I understand it, the call-up for such persons will be regulated by regulations issued under the Emergency Powers Act. "But those regulations will not provide, as was done previously, for only certain persons to be eligible for call-up, which essentially excluded the black community, but will provide for all persons to be called up. "Bearing in mind that we are waging a war and are seeking to safeguard ourselves, it is obvious that those who will be called up will be those who have had proper training, and in due course those who receive further training," said Mr Andersen. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 9]

**WAR CENSORSHIP CONTINUES**--Regulations regarding censorship of Press reporting on military affairs are to remain in operation. A spokesman for the Governor's staff said yesterday, they would be effective until Lord Soames decided otherwise. Reporting by the local Press of the war has to be cleared by censors at Combined Operations headquarters. Foreign Pressmen are subjected to clearance of copy when taking advantage of military facility trips. Combined Operations is responsible for granting Pressmen military facilities and access to the Joint Operations centres throughout the country. But Pressmen are otherwise free to travel in Rhodesia at their own risk. Many of the foreign Press reporting on Rhodesia are unfamiliar with the hazards they may face should they travel outside urban centres. When British military briefings for the Press begin, the visiting journalists and cameramen will probably be warned of the dangers of travelling in the operational areas. A British military liaison team is to move into Combined Operations headquarters on a monitoring basis, as well as to decide on what information should be released. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 3]



**WALLS CLAIMS PF DEFEAT**—The Commander of the armed forces, Lieut-General Peter Walls, said yesterday the Patriotic Front terrorist forces had been militarily defeated, and would be unable to escalate the war even if they rejected the ceasefire. In an interview with the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation in London, where he is negotiating an end to the war, General Walls admitted that the war could go on "for a while." "But I don't see it escalating," he added. He told his interviewer, David Paterson, that the PF had been forced to make concessions because they faced defeat in the field and pressure from dissatisfied frontline States, Iana reports. "The frontline States can no longer succour and sponsor them. They've been told: 'You get down, you guys, and accept that ceasefire because we're not backing you any longer,'" he said. General Walls was convinced the country's security forces could continue to cope with the war—even if it escalated following a PF refusal to accept the British ceasefire terms. "Now we have sanctions lifted, we should have sanctions lifted all over the world," he said. "I hope we will be recognised. We will have all the assistance we need, which we didn't have before," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 2]

**BRITISH SET UP HEADQUARTERS**—A group of British military officers and men began establishing the ceasefire monitoring group's headquarters yesterday in a vacant hostel at the Morgan High School, Arcadia. Lieut-Colonel Mike Busby, of the Queen's Lancashire Regiment, is Press officer for the Governor's military adviser, Major-General J. H. B. Acland. The general will have his headquarters at Government House. Senior man at the ceasefire monitoring group headquarters will be Brigadier John Learmont, whose official title is commander of the monitoring organisation. Brigadier Learmont, who was educated at Fettes and Sandhurst, was commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1954. He served in the Middle East and West Germany and has done four tours in Northern Ireland. He is married with three sons and lives in Perham Down, Wiltshire. A total of 30 military staff arrived in Salisbury in the Governor's aircraft on Wednesday. Many of them are involved in arrangements for the deployment of the Commonwealth monitoring force for the general election, which is expected to take place before March. The ceasefire monitoring group headquarters will also house the chiefs of the various other military groups coming to Rhodesia—from Kenya, Australia, Fiji and New Zealand. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 1]

**PARTIES WELCOME GOVERNOR**—The ZANU leader, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, yesterday joined other political leaders in welcoming the Governor. Mr Sithole said he was delighted with the arrival of Lord Soames, who would "help us sort out the mess of our own making for the last 15 years." He hoped every "right-thinking black or white man" of Rhodesia would cooperate fully with the Governor and added: "His emphasis on free and fair elections is most welcome because unless the forthcoming elections are free and fair, the majority of the people of our country will not credit a government resulting from them with the legitimacy so necessary for political stability." The Governor's arrival has also been welcomed by the ZDP, RF and UANC. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 11]



**BULAWAYO TECH EXPANSION**--Bulawayo.--Bulawayo Technical College will have a student capacity of at least 4 000 (800 more than last year's enrollment) when building extensions now planned are completed, the principal, Mr John Bowman, said yesterday. The expansions are part of a three-year development plan that will cost about \$3 million. Finance has been provided by the Treasury and by the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society (The Old Mutual), who have lent the Government \$5 million for technical education facilities. Half the loan is being spent at the college, and the balance at the Salisbury Polytechnic. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 3]

**LORD SOAMES' DILEMMA**--Mr Ian Smith said yesterday the Governor, Lord Soames, faced an immediate and vital decision on whether he will allow security forces to continue crossborder raids against terrorist bases, Ianz reports. In an interview with Agence France Presse the Minister without Portfolio said he did not believe that there would be a halt to the war, even in the wake of a ceasefire agreement. "Rhodesians will be interested to see how Lord Soames reacts to this question," he said. "It will be interesting to see whether Lord Soames will continue the same sort of performance we've seen at Lancaster House, with the British Government siding with the terrorists, or whether in this case he will continue to condone acts of terrorism and disallow the necessary raids across the border to pre-empt the terrorist action," Mr Smith said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 2]

**DEMAND FOR CATTLE**--Despite the heavy rain which caused several cancellations of entries, there was a full yarding of cattle at the Hartley sale last week. Auctioneer Mr Tim Wotton, said Hereford cross weaner heifers made \$56 to \$68; long weaner heifers, \$77; bulling heifers \$90 to \$96; weaner steers \$73 to \$76; long weaner steers \$88 to \$91; light condition feeder steers \$103; cull bulls \$105 to \$170; and fat cows up to \$185. There was a strong bench of 14 buyers as well as several others who attempted to buy but were reluctant to compete against the strong demand for all categories of cattle. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 20]

**IN CAMERA REGULATIONS**--Regulations have been published which empower the Minister of Justice to order any party involved or associated with a court hearing which is to be held in camera not to discuss the issues beforehand. The regulations were published in a Government Gazette on Wednesday under the title Emergency Powers (Judicial and other Proceedings) (Amendment) Regulations, 1979. They amend a section of similar regulations published in 1975. The new regulations will apply mainly to security cases and will not be ordered on all cases before the courts. The Minister of Justice has power to issue an order that a hearing be held in camera if he feels this is warranted. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Dec 79 p 19]

## BRIEFS

FRENCH AID TO RWANDA—Kigali, 18 Dec (AZAP)—The Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and the French ambassador to Rwanda recently signed three financing conventions between France and Rwanda in Kigali. The total amount of the conventions is 14.6 million francs, and they cover a project to develop sources of protein foods and the modernization of the Rehengeri Hospital in the northern part of the country. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1715 GMT 18 Dec 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

### DA COSTA RESENTS QUESTIONS ON TROVOADA CASE

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 27 Oct 79 p 2

[Excerpts] The president of Sao Tome and Principe is leaving Lisbon this evening after a 4-day official visit. At a press conference yesterday Pinto da Costa spoke of the results of his talks with Portuguese authorities in Lisbon. According to him, the visit was "quite positive," and he pointed out that "a fruitful cooperation will begin" between the two countries.

Asked whether Sao Tome and Principe gives preference to cooperation with Portugal, Pinto da Costa replied: "We give preference to cooperation that brings greater advantages to our country, but the fact that we speak the same language and that there has existed a long contact between our two countries, make cooperation with Portugal easier."

"We do not feel that we have been given mandates by the governments of Angola and Mozambique to discuss this," said Pinto da Costa in reply to a question dealing with the fact that in talks in Portugal consideration was given to the possibility that Sao Tome could contribute to smoothing the difficulties between Portugal and those countries.

### Mention of Trovoada Cast Causes Annoyance

President Pinto da Costa was annoyed when he was asked about the imprisonment of Miguel Trovoada "precisely now when we have the intention to strengthen our cooperation with Portugal.

"Speculations in several newspapers and the fact that I was asked this question lead me to ask whether there are still individuals who are imbued with the past and believe that they have the right to try to find out what is going on in a country that had been a former Portuguese colony."

The Sao Tome president added that Miguel Trovoada committed actions which led to his arrest and that he will stand trial for them. In conclusion, he repeated that he regretted that some Portuguese newspapers failed to report the truth about what is going on in Sao Tome and Principe. "This situation could make more difficult the solution of the existing problems between Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe," he said.

"Accurate reports about the problems of the two peoples are essential for bringing about cooperation on a secure basis," he said.

#### Cultural Cooperation

A Portuguese mission is to go to Sao Tome and Principe in the second half of next February to study the priorities of Portuguese-Sao Tome cultural and scientific cooperation, said Seda Nunes, the minister of cultural coordination.

He added that Portugal is willing to establish limited cooperation in the scientific and economic aspects of soil studies, botany and fauna of Sao Tome.

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CSO: 4401

SENGHOR DISCUSSES ANAD, CEDEAO, FRENCH MILITARY AID

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 79 pp 49-51

[Article by J. de Lestapis: "President Senghor: The Tragedy of Africa Is That the Africans Do Not Have the Will To Insure Their Military Security"]

[Text] Can you give us your feeling on the usefulness of ANAD (Accord de non-agression et de defense, non-aggression and defense pact) of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) as compared to similar projects which are being underway within the framework of ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) and OAU (Organization of African Unity)?

"My thinking is that we cannot develop economically if our military security is not guaranteed. The tragedy of Africa, though, is that the Africans do not have the firm will to insure their military security. You will recall that last year at the Khartoum summit of the OAW, the Senegalese delegation had tabled a proposed resolution against the presence of foreign soldiers in Africa. President Boumedienne then asked me, "Including the French?" to which I said in response: "Yes, including the French." Nonetheless we did not get the required two-third majority because of the too large number of abstentions. From this vote I have concluded that the Africans still prefer to be dominated and that they do not really wish to be free.

"We have the same type of problem when it concerns CEAO's defense pact. We had unanimously voted for it but when it is question of organizing this defense, there is no longer unanimity. Before coming out of the first ANAD summit meeting to find you, I have told my peers that in actuality there was no unanimous political will to defend ourselves against aggressions which may come from the North or the East. This is the reason why I have thought that it is better for Senegal to develop its line of thinking within the context of ECOWAS. In ECOWAS at least, we are 16 states and 130 million people, in other words one-third of Africa. Thus, if we have a defense pact among ourselves, no country outside our zone or outside our group of states would dare to attack us. That is my view. Unfortunately, the Africans do not want to be independent, they want always to depend on someone."



-- How do you see a defense force as part of an ECOWAS defense pact: will it be a permanent and integrated force?

"No. I am inclined to see it in the form of a permanent and integrated general staff which would organize yearly maneuvers, because there can be no effective defense without maneuvers. We are not ashamed to say that periodically we carry out maneuvers together with the French army. Thanks to this, our troops, though somewhat rustic, are at least trained. I see that force as somewhat like NATO. It will be organized on call in case of conflict."

-- Have you good reason to hope that you will be better heard at the level of ECOWAS?

"Yes, I do hope for a better hearing at the level of ECOWAS. We have sketched a discussion regarding the Togolese and Senegalese resolutions, and there is a large majority in favor of the elaboration and application of the vote to a defense pact."

-- Can you give us the outlines of the Senegalese proposal?

"The Senegalese proposal envisions an integrated general staff which would have various services, one of which would be logistics. This general staff would organize regular maneuvers and would be in a position to mobilize national contingents in case of an attack or war."

-- How is it different from the Togolese proposal?

"I don't remember, but you should know that there are no great differences."

-- What will become then of the secretary general's office of ANAD?

"We will see because when I left the meeting just now, they were discussing that. As for us, we simply feel like recalling the secretary general who is Senegalese, Col Tavares da Souza, who is needed in Senegal."

-- Can you tell us about the Senegalese armed forces?

"Not having all the figures with me, I can only tell you that we have 13,000 men including the National Police, the Infantry, the Navy and the Air Force. We are thinking of regularly beefing up these numbers in step with the increase in population and the increases in our budget."

-- You seem to have made a special effort to give your Navy more modern equipment. What is your rationale?

"We have indeed made a very big effort to equip our National Navy with new weapons. It has a defense role but also a surveillance role over our



fishing grounds and the 200-nautical mile economic zone. Our coastline is more than 700 km long."

-- How about your fighter force?

"We have 'Fouga Magister' planes and transport planes but it is true that our Air Force is somewhat weak. One must simply remember that in order to have an air force, one must consider two things, the planes and the pilots. For the moment we stress the formation of pilots and we need more pilots than planes at the present time."

-- How is this training done?

"We form a number of our officers in France, another group in Morocco, and yet another group will be trained in the Ivory Coast. We are also in the process of creating in Senegal an officers' school. This will give to our student officers very diversified training possibilities."

-- Can you speak to us of the foreign military cooperation you are getting?

"This cooperation is done mostly with France, Morocco and our African neighbors. We have had officers trained in the United States and we are going to have them trained in Great Britain also. We have thus a diversified training system."

-- And how about your weapon supplies?

"They come from the same areas."

-- Generally speaking, are you satisfied with the technical assistance that usually comes with these supplies of supplies of weaponry?

"We are satisfied with the material that we get and the technical assistance that come with it in general. It is important, however, to think that as far as the training of our people is concerned, we have wished for quality instruction--a fact which is being confirmed by the number of Senegalese received at the entrance competitive exams for the French 'grandes ecoles.' I can tell you that we obtain the best results in the technical and scientific training areas. We have for instance about 50 lawyers as against 1,500 engineers. In 4 or 5 years, we will be forming more than 500 more every year. Last year only, in passing only about half of the candidates for the baccalaureat, we had more than 3,000 'bacheliers' and out of these 3,000 more than one-third belonged to the mathematics and sciences sections."

-- What do you think of the coming to power of military regimes in Africa?

"The coming to power of military regimes is not a normal development, but that is not the question. For me, what counts is democracy versus non-

democracy, unipartyism versus multipartyism. In Senegal we have always had a democratic and pluralistic regime even though in actuality we have only one party. On the eve of independence, all the parties of the Left, with the exception of those who claimed to adhere to Marxism-Leninism, came together in one single party, the Senegalese Progressive Union or UPS (Union progressiste senegalaise). There was also a Marxist-Leninist party besides. As this party has provoked disturbances, it was dissolved, and thus for many years we had a single party situation, in fact but not by right. Since 1974 we have modified the constitution and instituted a multi-party system, which is now limited to four parties. That is what is important and not a question of 'military regime' versus a 'non-military one.' It is a question instead of a democratic versus a dictatorial regime. I must add that it is the Europeans who have favored the military takeovers in the belief that military regimes would be more docile. They have been mistaken, of course."

-- What is your thought on the rise of the new ayatollahs?

"The political and economic situation in Iran, I think, is the best propaganda against the ayatollah regime. We have in Senegal a little marabout --he is not even qualified as such--who had wanted to be a Khomeyni. He has been condemned by the true religious authorities and we have leveled charges against him. He is not the first, though, to have wanted to use religion for his own purposes. Senegal is used to this. The real problems are not there. In Senegal they are economic and social and we are confronting them. We are in the process of drafting an economic and financial recovery plan, which has been approved by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. We are going to proceed in two stages, in January and in July, to readjust our prices and wages in irrevocable fashion. We are in the process of carrying out relevant studies in this regard."

-- Do you think that the upcoming decade will see a rise of religiously inspired political ideals?

"I don't think so because in my opinion, the Khomeyni phenomenon will not have lasting effect since one cannot solve real problems by appealing to religion. In the Senegalese constitution we give to religion its rightful educative role."

-- How do you see the 1980's in Africa?

"The African Continent is confronted with the same problems as the European countries. The rise in price of gasoline by some 70 percent since the beginning of the year constitutes the starting point of a crisis which to my mind will be as serious as the one in 1929. For this reason, we will be able to overcome this crisis only through a veritable North-South dialogue. Unfortunately, up to now the developed countries have not dared and are not resolved to engage in a real, equal-footing dialog."

-- Are you satisfied with the Arab-African cooperation?

"I have had no disappointment because I think that on both sides, the reactions have not been good. People have wanted to see in this cooperation an economic question, a question of big money. It was in Senegal that there was gathered the first ministerial level Arab-African conference. I had reserved two-third of my speech to speaking about culture and not about the economy or politics. Today, I think, as the Club of Rome has demonstrated, one cannot solve the economic problems if the cultural questions have not been solved beforehand. The difficulties of the North-South dialogue come from the prejudgements of the developing countries by the developed ones. These are not racial prejudices, because I do not believe in racism, but cultural prejudices. The developed countries, for instance, believe that '\$10,000 per year for a citizen of a developed country would not be enough but that \$200 would be sufficient for Africans, since as you know these people are not civilized, they are still savages...' That is the real problem, and between the Africans and the Arabs one fails to see that the real basis of cooperation is above all cultural. This is the reason why in Senegal, since last year, all the secondary students, at least all those in the Literature section, must do one classical language, either Arabic or Latin."

-- Has Africa been disappointed by the Arabs' aid?

"As a matter of fact, Africa has been disappointed. But this disappointment does not reflect on Arab oil-producing countries alone, it is noted vis-a-vis the black African oil-producing countries as well, for one must say these countries are no more generous than the Arabs. That's the truth."

-- Are you satisfied with the economic integration of CEAO?

"If everything goes right at the CEAO, we are nonetheless not hurrying as far as the pace of economic integration is concerned. We still make progress, however, and in one day we have completed the CEAO conference and the ANAD conference as well. Problems have come to light in the context of the ANAD pact but not in the case of the CEAO agreement. Integration here has been proceeding apace. For instance, when it was question of naming the directors of various organisms that will be created, we rapidly came to agreement with some yielding to others. This went very well.

"I must say that things go well also in case of ECOWAS. I am the current president of that community and we have completed a feat there. We are sixteen states altogether, one-third of Africa, and there are no major difficulties arising among us. In actuality, the reason for such an agreement is because we all belong to the same civilization, including the mauritanians, the Tuaregs, etc. from Mauritania to Cameroon, in what is called the Sudanese or Sudanese-Guinean civilization."

-- Don't you think that ECOWAS is a little bit too large to build effectively?

"Until now at least, we have had no major difficulties with ECOWAS."

-- Isn't the weight of Nigeria felt a little too much?

"No. We are a little French-speaking country and Nigeria is a large English-speaking country, the largest country in Africa, but our relations with Nigeria, under whatever regime over there, have been excellent and we have never had major conflicts or disputes with Nigeria. Come next February, I propose to go on a business trip and visit the new president of Nigeria, who by the way is a Sudanese-Sahelian from the North, a Peul, and the Peuls of Nigeria came from the banks of the Senegal."

-- What can you say about the events of the Central African Republic?

"People have started to attack me when I said that in my view it was a smear. I was sincere and could not imagine that a chief of state would make himself responsible for the massacre of children. But I have no regrets in wanting that the Africans themselves use their own means to investigate the charges against Emperor Bokassa. As soon as I read the report, I was enlightened and that was the reason why, a Senegalese having been named president of the investigating commission, I had asked for the publication of the report. That having been said, it is natural that the fall of Emperor Bokassa came about. All things counted, I still think that the developed countries, the Europeans in general, focus their attacks too easily on people when these are Africans. Let us say there were 50 to 200 deaths, what is that next to Cambodia? A country of 6 million inhabitants of which 2 million were killed? Presently the Europeans are busy bringing relief to Cambodia without bringing accusations against the real responsible elements, yet they go after Bokassa. They are a lot more discreet when there is genocide of a people, they accuse nobody, and yet they prefer to go after a schizophrenic who is not entirely responsible. This constitutes the scandal of the century."

-- What is your position regarding the Western Sahara question?

"My position remains the same. I have always said that there can be no solution to the problem if one does not base oneself on juridical texts and go by exact rules. In this case the UN have voted two resolutions resting one on the principle of return to the mother country and the other on the right to self-determination. At the time, we have proposed to the interested parties, i.e. Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria, to put into application the two propositions which are not contradictory but complementary. Let Morocco and Mauritania organize on their respective territory elections carried out under the triple supervision of the UN, of the Arab League and of the OAU. The referendum would be on the choice by the populations among three possible solutions: integration pure and simple, an autonomous solution and independence. Unfortunately, none of the three parties, with the exception of Mauritania, has accepted all our proposals. But I do not think that the problem has changed in its fundamental aspects. It is for this reason that Kurt Waldheim has said this year at the OAU



summit that one must find a compromise that would give satisfaction to all parties concerned. We are not saying differently, we are saying that a dynamic compromise must be found which cannot be attained except by direct talks between the two major interested parties, between King Hassan II and President Chadli, for this is a border conflict between Algeria and Morocco, which has been going on since 1963. Such is the position of Senegal."

-- How about Zimbabwe?

"We had declared ourselves to be for the Anglo-American plan at the time. To be brief, it was a question of organizing a conference at which all the interested parties would be invited, in other words the conference which is going on right now. It is a question further for the United Kingdom, as responsible party, to draft a constitution and to organize elections. Here as elsewhere, we are for a democratic solution and for free elections. This has been stalled but at the last news, the Patriotic Front has accepted to come back to the conference table for one condition. I think that we are going to obtain a satisfactory solution for all the parties."

-- You have met President Neto at Monrovia. Do you think that the dialogue will be carried on with Angola?

"The dialogue has started with President Neto in Monrovia. I have esteem for President Neto who has his convictions in which he is sincere, he is also a good poet. We have recognized the independence of Angola when Portugal granted it but we refused to have diplomatic relations with the Neto government as long as that government is an imposed fact by virtue of the Cuban army of occupation. We have not changed our opinion."

-- What do you think of the first criticisms of the 'Elegies majeures' Grand Elegies which you have written?

"The criticisms have been good and relevant. The first ones, you may be surprised to know, have been written by the writer Lutwin, member of the Swedish Academy and my translator, who is preparing an anthology of my writings."

-- Are you contemplating writing new things?

"I think I will have to write until I die. I have a collection of poetry in preparation entitled 'Poemes d'octobre' [October Poems]. I have just delivered to the Librairie Stock an autobiography entitled 'La poesie de l'action' [The Poetry of Action], in the collection devoted to great leaders done under the form of interviews. The interviewer is my friend, the Tunisian writer Mohamed Azizah."

-- What can you tell us about the outcome of the Egyptian-Israeli talks?

"We think that the Camp David agreements form the first step. But there is something missing in there, and that is a clearcut proclamation of the right to self-determination by the Palestinians. At the time I have made the remark to President Carter and to President Sadat. But when the Arab League asked us to exclude Egypt from the OAU, we have refused to do so. It is question here of two separate organisms. This having been said, we have always defended the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination. We have been the first African state to accept the opening of a PLO bureau in our territory."

-- Do you envision the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel?

"We will resume diplomatic relations with Israel when the Palestinian Arab state will have been created. We have always advocated the constitution of a Palestinian Arab state that will form a confederation with the state of Israel. We are not anti-Israeli and we are even less so anti-Jewish. We feel that there was under ' alian mandate [as published] two peoples struggling for their independence: the Jewish people and the Arab people. We believe that both peoples have the right to establish states on the land of Palestine. There has been established a Jewish state, well and good. We must now have an Arab state, and the two must be confederated. The Jews must consider themselves in the State of Israel to be one Semitic people among other Semitic groups and the other Semitic groups must accept the Jews as a brother people."

-- How about Libya in African affairs?

"We continue to be wobbling niggers and this must stop. This question and the question of Libya's interferences will be part of the questions that I will bring up very strongly at the next ECOWAS summit. It is about time that the Africans once and for all take their responsibilities in hand without fear of outside pressures."

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## SEYCHELLES

### POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF FRENCH TECHNICIAN'S ARREST DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Nov 79 p 5

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "The Arrest of a French Assistant Technician is Jeopardizing a Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Nairobi--Could the Seychelles Islands be doomed to mass conspiracies? For four days (LE MONDE, 18-19 November) the archipelago endured a new plot, the third one to be officially denounced by the Victoria authorities in two and a half years. The Seychellois chief of state, France-Albert Rene, experienced his first alert in April 1978. At that time the local police stated that they had discovered "a considerable quantity of arms and munitions" and received evidence that "mercenaries, regrouped in a neighboring country" (Kenya), were preparing a coup d'etat against the Seychellois government.

One year later, last April, a second conspiracy was brought to light and a state of emergency proclaimed. A Belgian nation suspected of being a mercenary, Alfred Lefevre, was apprehended. He is still being detained in the Victoria prison. In both affairs the Seychellois authorities blamed James Mancham, the former prime minister who was overthrown in June 1977. He was thought to be the real mastermind of the coup d'etat attempts.

This time Mr Mancham was not pointed out by name. However, although until now the police have published no report on the "numerous arrests" it has made, there is no doubt that the haul that, according to unofficial sources, had as its victims between 80 and 100 persons, was directed primarily against Mr Mancham's partisans. Two former deputies were prominent among them.

In addition to executing the domestic policy put together, according to the authorities, by people nostalgic for the former regime that was desperately anxious to return, the plot denounced by France-Albert Rene in his speech of 16 November takes on a sharper international dimension than the preceding conspiracies.

The South African Republic and France are directly challenged. According to the official version, mercenary commandos were preparing to unleash an air and sea attack on the archipelago from the South African port of Durban. South

African conspirators disguised as peaceful tourists, "for the past week or so" have found themselves in the company of European accomplices in the archipelago; their mission was to assassinate President Rene and several ministers. The Seychellois national radio on Sunday accused France and the South African Republic of "having recruited mercenaries" to overthrow President Rene's regime.

However, the Victoria government seems to have a more qualified point of view as to possible French complicity in this plot. For the moment the Seychellois chief of state has questioned the conduct of individuals, not France's overall attitude toward his regime. According to the authorities, the principal French citizen implicated in the plot--and apprehended--, Jacques Chevallereau, is accused of having last month incited the students to demonstrate in the streets of the capital against the governmental plan to create a national compulsory service (LE MONDE, 16 October).

The day after those demonstrations Mr France-Albert Rene denounced the existence of a "conspiracy to overthrow the government" and in particular told of the discovery of a document emanating from a mysterious "Resistance Movement."

Mr Chevallereau was serving under the cooperation as a technical adviser to the Victoria prefecture of police. The 12 seamen who were working as instructors aboard the Seychellois patrol boat "Topaze"--which was anchored in the Victoria harbor--were also disembarked because of the "personal ties" they were maintaining with Mr Chevallereau. France's ambassador in Victoria, Francis Dore, tried in vain to obtain from President Rene the abandonment of any reprisal against the crew of the "Topaze." France's representative also expressed the hope that the events in progress "will not take a turn likely to affect the cooperation" between Paris and Victoria.

Without prejudging the basis of the matter, the fact remains that the arrest of Mr Chevallereau and the forced disembarkation of the "Topaze" seamen is jeopardizing a bilateral cooperation that has continuously intensified since Mr Rene came to power. France is the primary provider of foreign aid to the archipelago. This aid amounts to 35,000,000 francs annually. Fifty cooperants are serving in the Seychelles (compared with just 20 last year): seamen, agricultural experts, teachers, instructors in the hotel school.

French economic assistance will materialize with the arrival in the Seychelles in the near future of four tuna boats built in Dieppe, thanks to the credits from the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. The Seychellois government is counting heavily on these vessels to develop fishing, the principal resource--with tourism--of the archipelago. It would not be a French cooperant's responsibility to challenge these economic aid programs, even if he had proof.

As a matter of fact, the Seychellois government's fears about the danger of conspiracy are not totally unfounded. Since he committed his small country to the path toward a rather original socialism, President Rene has dreaded a repetition of a "Comorian scenario" (in May 1978 the French mercenary,

Bob Denard, landing in Moroni at the head of a handful of men, overthrew the regime, which was both "progressive" and dictatorial, of Ali Soilih).

More than its momentarily limited economic resources, it is the strategic location of the Seychellois archipelago, in the heart of the Indian Ocean and on the "oil route," that attracts covetousness. The Seychellois army is embryonic. To alleviate this defensive weakness, according to some sources, the government in the last few weeks has called for several hundred Tanzanian and Malagasy soldiers. However, the presence of these foreign soldiers has not been officially confirmed.

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CSO: 4400

BOTHA COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC COUNCIL'S REPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by Laurette Munnik]

[Text]

**THE South African economic recovery is gaining momentum and becoming even more extensive, says the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.**

Commenting on the findings of the Economic Advisory Council, which found the economy in generally good health, Mr Botha stressed that in formulating economic policy over the coming months, attention should be paid to measures that will promote sound economic growth — in both short and long term.

The theme throughout the Economic Advisory Council's report is that to support private consumption expenditure, the Government should promote private fixed investment.

But the Prime Minister's advisers say a recovery in private fixed investment would for some months to come, continue to be dependent primarily on a sustained upswing in private consumption expenditure.

The latter has not yet responded to measures already taken to boost it, but the Council says it will not be necessary to encourage consumer expenditure before the next budget.

Mr Botha also expressed the hope that the budget will have tax reform which will be aimed at strengthening personal savings, and the internal financing ability of undertakings.

Measures announced in the budget should also moderately support private consumption expenditure, according to the Prime Minister.

Mr Botha is still concerned about inflation and unemployment. These would receive serious attention in the near future, he said.

But there was concern over inflation. Price and wage discipline would have to be practised, and productivity increased.

The Advisory Council does not go into detail as to how productivity is to be stepped up, but feels that better training can play a vital role.

It also feels that employees should be more intimately acquainted with the achievements and setbacks of the undertakings that employ them.

That could be done by means of "goal communication" throughout the entire organisation.

As far as possible, aid must also be given to export promotion. The Prime Minister added that he realised there were limits to concessions that could be made to promote private promotions in investment and exports.

According to the country's Economic Development Plan for the next five years, higher exports are a vital component of a sustained growth rate of 4.5 to 5 percent, which is necessary to bring unemployment under control.

'POST': TRANSKEI BANKRUPTCY REFLECTS IMMORAL SYSTEM

Johannesburg POST in English 5 Dec 79 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

**BUT** for the millions of our brothers and sisters in Transkei who face a bleak and frightening future, the news that the Transkei Government is bankrupt leaves one absolutely cold.

The Matanzima brothers must bear the brunt for having sold down the drain the aspirations and wealth of the Transkei people, to which they were entitled to, by becoming agents and active promoters of the policy of apartheid.

Where are all those silly boasts — echoed around the country by the apologists of apartheid — that the Transkei was far more prosperous than most states in Africa?

We have, unfortunately, had enough self-respect not to recognise the Transkei as an independent state, but we also had the vision to predict that it can never be self-sufficient in 100 years.

What the Transkei represented, is what the total policy of apartheid represents: the creation of reservoirs of cheap labour who would eternally live on charity.

The people of Transkei are South Africans. It is their birthright that they enjoy the wealth of this nation, given to them not from generosity of the Government, but by the right of being born South Africans.

To let them suffer the consequences of an immoral political system, that thrives on imposing economic deprivation on the majority of its citizens, is one of the most cold-blooded acts of injustice we have ever seen in our life time.

Unfortunately, we cannot continue engaging in ivory tower politics while the people of Transkei are threatened with a total collapse of essential services. They must also not be expected to pay the heavy price for the political short-sightedness of the Matanzima brothers.

The only consolation we can get out of this ridiculous situation is to abandon this whole insane policy and seek an alternative political system based on justice and equal opportunities in a common fatherland.

CSO: 4420



## SOUTH AFRICA

### DISTINCTION BETWEEN SEPARATE STATUS AND RACIAL INTEGRATION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 5 Dec 79 p 10

["Perspective" Column by Willem de Klerk: "Confusion Over Those Political Ideas"]

[Text] DIE TRANSVALER has a large number of highly appreciated letter-writers, and all of us here--in this month of benevolence--wish to assure them of our esteem.

Many of these letters contribute to the sound formation of opinions, the interchange of ideas and an examination into the actions of various authorities and the course of their policy-making.

What does strike us, however, is that some of our correspondents use certain political concepts in a confusing way.

#### Questions

I should like to call attention to one such bungled usage of a political term, that of "integration."

A constant stream of questions and hypotheses comes from those of our readers who believe that there is an increasing conflict between the concept of apartheid or separate status on the one hand and integration on the other.

"What exactly is the present policy?" they ask.

Has something of separate status still remained with us then, that we must continue to hear about discrimination and the sharing of facilities?

These questions arise from the wrong attitude toward what separate status and integration really are.

Never yet in our history has separate status meant a watertight, across-the-board separation. Contact, negotiation, cooperation, even living together on the same piece of land, are all part of a way of life that is known in South Africa.

#### Definition

The following distinction seems tenable to me: Racial integration is the policy as well as the actual state of affairs wherein as complete as possible a mingling of the races takes place on the various levels of society, so that the microcosm peculiar to each racial group is subordinated to the collective macrocosm.

The political institutions and processes natural to each race find their place then in the collective whole. So, too, particular residential neighborhoods, secular and religious education and other culturally-based affinities.

The nature of racial integration is a blending of the races.

The other side of the coin is represented by the interchanges that each particular racial microcosm acknowledges, upholds and enlarges, while at the same time and in complementary fashion acknowledging and promoting the needs of the collective macrocosm. Thus racial exchanges are an attempt to create times, places, opportunities and institutions wherein interchanges can take place in the greater interest of all concerned.

#### Emphasis

The policy of the National Party can be tested in the light of this definition.

And then it becomes clear that in its policy there is no talk of racial integration.

One of the cornerstones is still the separate development of peoples, with separate living space for each of them--the maintenance of each microcosm and the expansion of it.

What indeed has happened in recent years is that heavy emphasis has been rightly placed upon racial interchanges. In the past they were overlooked.

This new emphasis is on the intimately connected destiny of the various population groups of South Africa. One cannot make it without the other.

Cooperation is needed. And cooperation can only succeed if it takes place as far as possible on an equal footing. Thus discrimination must be eliminated, opportunities for everyone be created and negotiation be the modus operandi.

### Constellation

Within the framework of interchanges between all population groups the concept of a constellation of nations has received a new momentum. It is the seal of partnership, according to agreements that have been concluded in various areas.

We must understand well, however, that this constellation is but the starting point; it must go on to develop, in the best interests of all concerned, into a political constellation in which our cooperation and the dictates of our hearts in joint concerns must be attended to on the level of political structures as well.

Another result of the cooperation and interchanges, now practical politically, is that the sharing of facilities, especially through the elimination of inequality in facilities, is becoming more prevalent.

It would seem that these two notions--the constellation of nations and the sharing of facilities--still have a good way to go. We must prepare ourselves for further developments here.

### Sensitive

But then we must not go so far as to label this an official policy of integration. It is simply not true.

And to represent the exchanges as suspect or to bring them up for question is irresponsible, for how on earth are we going to keep South Africa orderly and prosperous without a system of exchanges?

From now on, every danger point in our political lives can be avoided only through racial unanimity and coexistence, which all those concerned experience as a united front for our own advantage.

In politics there are often references to sensitive matters. This matter of solid interchanges is the nucleus of all sensitive exercise of our political system. If many of our Afrikaners consider it suspect, then our future will be obstructed.

GOVERNMENT WILL OVERRULE ON MIXED FACILITIES IF NECESSARY

Steyn Statements

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Dec 79 p 1

[Excerpt]

**The Government will overrule town and city councils in applications for mixed facilities, if the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, feels that it is necessary.**

Mr Steyn said today the views of local authorities on the opening of facilities to all races were very important.

"But it is still up to my department to take the final decision and I will not hesitate to overrule local authorities if I think it is in the interests of the public," he said.

Only three classes of amenities controlled by the Department of Community Development are still segregated after the Government's sweeping relaxation of the permit system on shared facilities, which will be eligible for a "once only" permit.

These are cinemas, residential suburbs and schools.

"We must take cogni-

sance of the fact that the measure of tolerance of the group qualified to occupy a cinema may be exceeded by opening it to other races," an official spokesman said.

Mr Herby Hadfield, chairman of the Wanderers Club in Johannesburg, blamed the Department of Justice, which controls liquor licences, for the fact that clubs could not yet be fully multiracial.

He said blacks would be sectional members, but could not use club member bar facilities, though white members could invite black guests to use club liquor facilities.

## Pretoria Issue

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 79 p 11

[Article by Keith Abendoth]

[Excerpt]

THE stage has been set for a direct confrontation between the State and Pretoria's five-member management committee following the massive State concessions on permits for multi-racial facilities.

Yesterday in Pretoria the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, made it clear that the Government would not hesitate to overrule local authority decisions on mixed facilities if it considered a reversal of a decision would be for the greater good of the community.

Point of conflict between the State and Pretoria will probably be the stand of the city's management committee in refusing to allow Pretoria's Coloured community to use the White City Hall for the Coloured's social event of the year, the Jacaranda Debutantes Ball, next year.

Mr Steyn's statement is seen as a clear warning to local authorities that they may be overruled if his

department decides that the granting of mixed facility rights in certain cases are in the public interest.

Last year Pretoria was in the centre of a controversy which had international repercussions when the management committee refused permission to the performing Arts Council of the Transvaal to allow multi-racial audiences at Pact's Beyersbach Theatre.

At that stage it was made clear that the Cabinet had high regard for the autonomy of local authorities in deciding what was best in their areas.

In yesterday's interview Mr Steyn said he regarded the views of local authorities as "very important" when relating to the opening of facilities to all races.

But the final decision would be in the hands of his department and he would not hesitate to overrule local authorities if he believed that it was in the public interest.

## 'THE STAR' Comment

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Dec 79 p 30

[Editorial: "There's Less Pain in a Quick Plunge"]

[Text]

WE sympathise with Minister of Community Development Mr Marais Steyn over his sensitive task of clearing the way for imperative change while preserving the facade of separate development. Yet everyone needs to recognise that the issue is not separate development, but racial discrimination and apartheid. Mr Steyn is in any event venturing on to the fringes of the problem. He is understandably nervous about the implications of dismantling the ancient structure of ingrained privilege and has re-

served the right to overrule local authority where he thinks there might be friction. Of course there will be some friction: there will always be a selfish element anywhere which finds its kicks in baiting. Such people will have to learn to conform: we cannot back away from doing what we know to be right because they would rather live in the past.

Dismantling a system of privilege cannot be done without pain. United States southerners suffered anguish during the pro-



cess; many of them still feel the sting. It had to happen there where a minority was discriminated against: it must also happen here, in a greater wave. The sooner the better. Approaching the inevitable, step by reluctant step, is like wriggling one's way into cold water. The shock to the system is agonisingly prolonged, whereas the trauma of a sudden plunge soon passes.

The Government's manoeuvres are designed to cause as little grief as possible to the spoilt white electorate. Mr Steyn implies that if whites—or blacks for that matter—cannot adjust amicably to the dispensation, he will take a step back again. The present mood of optimism and goodwill in the country is based on expectations. If the Government does not deliver, that mood will dissipate rapidly. Therefore the Government can only go forward. If part of the electorate refuses to go voluntarily, it should be taken kicking and screaming. In the end it should be grateful.



## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **ENEMIES ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY**

**Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Dec 79 p 12**

**["From My Political Pen" Column by Dawie: "What the New Attacks Against South Africa Are All About"]**

[Text] When the prime minister says that South Africa has entered upon a new phase in the attacks against its continued existence, he has certain facts in mind. He has not expatiated on them, but evidently they lie heavy on his heart.

The reference appears in his commentary on the investigation into the release of information concerning military matters, where he said that the Government has information about certain matters that have a bearing on the fact that one of the primary objectives of the enemies of our country and their agents is the gradual denigration of the Army.

#### **Slight Tremor**

The full story can probably never be made public, but Dawie has certain bits of information garnered from his own sources that can help shed light on the prime minister's words.

From abroad come news items that Mr Botha's activities have caused something like a slight tremor in friendly as well as hostile circles. People in influential positions are impressed by what he has managed to achieve in so many domains in just a little over a year.

One of the first positive results is that there are indications in a number of countries of revised attitudes vis-a-vis South Africa, signs that people are ready to give Mr Botha a fair chance to carry out his initiatives.

At the same time South Africa's enemies are in a quandary. They are suddenly forced to come to the realization that the

winds of change are turning against them and that they are losing ground. Their reaction is to intensify their own attacks and to use new methods.

### Paralysis

One of these is to concentrate more than ever on South Africa. They will rejoice if they succeed in spoiling Mr Botha's plans here, by sabotaging the good work he is doing. And where can they find a better field of operations than the Army?

It is no secret that over the course of the years, Mr Botha has made the Army a formidable institution, not only in the military domain, but also as a factor for unifying the country and raising its morale. It would be like a stab in the heart if they could plant the seeds of paralysis here.

No country is without people who are easily incensed because they have to send their sons off to a war front. It is also a well-known fact that there are groups in South Africa who want to affect the Government by decreasing the country's preparedness. These people do not always realize it, but they are frequently looked upon as partners by the enemies of the country.

### Momentum

The foreign enemies of South Africa, for example, would get enormous satisfaction from giving greater momentum to their campaign against military service. It suits their purpose most admirably that churches and other authorities are working with renewed zeal here to secure exemptions from military service for those who have an obligation to perform combat duty, on the grounds of "conscientious objections."

Only a naive person will not realize that these objections are actually of an ideological nature and are aimed against the "inequitable system" of the country. Can you imagine what the consequences would be if such political arguments were to get the upper hand? What other country has to deal with such a situation?

### Difficult Task

How people, even church-going people, can expect to have an equitable society if Godless Marxism takes over, how they can hope to put things to rights thereafter, goes beyond all understanding.

In the light of these developments, Mr Botha's warning of "a new phase" in the attack takes on special meaning. It is not just an idle excuse to justify the appointment of the commission on military information.

A most difficult task awaits this commission. It will have to see to it that the right of the people to hear certain news--a right once again confirmed by the prime minister--is not transgressed; at the same time it will have to determine where secrecy is needed in order to assure the safety of the nation. These are interests that often directly clash.

#### Boomerang

There are developments which the commission will hopefully not have to suppress. Most newspapers use their freedom in a responsible manner; the few who do exceed the bounds of decency are often themselves the ones who suffer from it, because their agitations boomerang. The public has already learned to evaluate these things.

The denigration of military service seems at the moment to be by far the most important, because it is the most dangerous for the country. Dawie hopes that the commission will find a solution for this. But the stumbling blocks are legion.

For the first time the campaign is being waged on a much broader scale than simply in the pages of a few English-language newspapers. And furthermore: how can patriotism be planted in men's hearts when they do not have it?

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CSO: 4408

# FOSATU CRITICIZES SEIFSA'S POLICY ON BLACK UNIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Dec 79 p 4

[Article by Riaan de Villiers]

[Text]

THE Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has called on member companies of the giant Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa) to ignore Seifsa's recently-issued guidelines for dealing with black unions — or force it to change them.

In a statement, Fosatu — which has predominantly black affiliates — warns that the guidelines could damage relations between unions and companies and might increase the level of tension between employers and employees.

The statement has fueled controversy over the Seifsa's policy guidelines to member companies on how to handle the unionisation of blacks workers.

Fosatu points out that the guidelines require Seifsa members:

- Not to deal with a representative of a black union before establishing whether the union has been registered;
- Not to recognise any union without full registration;
- To refuse to negotiate on in-house issues on any matter covered by the industrial council agreement for the industry;
- Not to give any organising facilities to unions "allegedly catering for black workers";

- To allow stop-order subscription facilities only to unions which are members of the industrial council;

- To retain liaison or works committees or works councils to cater for communication at company level.

The statement charges that Seifsa is recommending that companies concede the "bare minimum" in their recognition of unions.

Describing the continuation of in-plant committees as "the most worrying of all", the statement says Seifsa clearly believes its members should hang on at all costs to the "completely discredited committee system" and exclude any union role in their plants.

It points out the Wiehahn Commission clearly recognised the need for black workers to have union rights.

"But to allow workers to belong to unions and then to refuse the unions the right to play any part in the plant is nonsensical and dangerous."

Union sources say some employers have argued to them that the guidelines have been misinterpreted — but the sources add that many other employers interpret them the way the unions have done.

Officials of unregistered unions report that companies which have had links with them in the past now refuse to deal with them until they register and become industrial council members.

Dr Errol Drummond, Seifsa director, said yesterday the guidelines made it clear Seifsa was not opposed to black or mixed unions.

"Our industry operates under the Industrial Council system which has been the vehicle for industrial peace over a number of years. We want to involve black and mixed unions in this dispensation."

On the issue of dealing with unregistered unions, Dr Drummond said Seifsa did not want to become the battleground for conflicting trade union ideologies.

"Registration would establish the bona fides and credentials of the unions concerned."

"We're not concerned with de facto situations because the law provides for de jure situations. Registration is obviously an essential element in this."

Dr Drummond said experience had shown the works committees provided for good two-way communication and had played an important role.

# BLACK PRIEST URGES SOLIDARITY, NOT 'TRIBAL' HOMELANDS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Dec 79 p 4

[Article by Diago Segola]

[Text]

HOMELANDS which had opted for "tribal" independence had done so as an act of self-surrender and had succumbed to the divisive policy of the Nationalist Government, a meeting in Soweto was told yesterday.

"Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda have given up the long walk to the top of the mountain. Furthermore, they defend their tribal pursuit by saying there is no alternative, that fragmentation of land on ethnic lines remains the only solution to the problem of political domination and racial discrimination," said Father Buti Tlhagale, of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group.

He was speaking in Diepkloof on "Black Unity" at a meeting called by the Diepkloof Civic Association.

It was the people who had opted for independence who were driving the "wedge of division" among blacks, he said.

"What is most repulsive is that these promoters of tribal pursuits — in defence of their ethnic interests — have now resorted to launching an attack on black solidarity because it

threatens their provincial outlook and dissipation of their energy on village affairs."

Another threat to black unity stemmed from "sheer white avariciousness which derives from the implacable lust of the capitalist system."

Mr Godfrey Matsepe, of Diepkloof Civic Association, said that while Putco had applied to have its fares raised early next year, it was the people who were keeping the corporation running while it did nothing to improve the comfort of commuters.

Mr I Mogase, also of the DCA, said if Putco raised its fares nobody in Diepkloof would pay.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said there was no reason why Putco should have a monopoly in running the bus service in black townships.

"There has been lot of talk about a free enterprise system. How free is it when there are these monopolies. This monopoly should end and blacks should be able to buy buses and run them in their areas," he said.



POLITICAL CHOICES AT A CROSSROADS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 14 Nov 79 p 8

["Perspective" Column by Willem de Klerk: "Choices at the Crossroads"]

[Text] Crossroads politics are characteristic of our present situation. They imply decisions that must be made and new directions that must be taken.

Our crossroads situation may be viewed from different angles. I should like to try to capsule my perspective today by presenting three points of view.

If the NP [National Party] and the P.W. Botha Cabinet do not break through in various critical areas, South Africa will have missed one of its greatest chances for success.

If the Botha Cabinet fails, there will be great confusion.

If the Botha Cabinet can maintain its present pace, it will be able to bring about a major reclassification in the politics of all our population groups.

Expectation

Why does this particular moment offer such a great chance of success?

The answer lies in the particular expectations awakened by the modus operandi of our prime minister.

According to a survey published in RAPPOR (11/11/79), 58.5 percent of the white population is satisfied with the policy and the actions adopted by the present Government under Mr P.W. Botha. Of the remaining 41.5 percent, only 13.9 percent declare themselves to be highly unsatisfied.



It is a legitimate inference--on other grounds than the opinion poll just mentioned--that the present Government can rely upon significantly increasing support from white voters.

There is a political mind-set in the country that something dramatic is about to happen that will bring us out of our dead-end streets.

Sufficient proof exists that the Government will win back support from other regions that it perhaps lost because of the rightist reaction against a policy that is still in the process of development.

In Afrikaner circles, according to a friend of mine who is famous for his statistical prognostications, no more than 18 percent of the NP will splinter away if the policy determines on a course of action that shocks traditional political attitudes.

These expectations, which count on the break-through by the Government, are also very strong in black and brown communities. The black political leaders in particular are manifesting a new willingness to come to an agreement with the Government within the conceptual framework of a constellation of nations.

The brown leaders of the labor party--according to well-informed sources--may perhaps discover that, with their direct confrontation style of politics, they are out of touch with the larger body of colored people.

In the western world, too--especially in the United States and England--there is a new expectancy stemming from the P.W. Botha policy.

This break-through, which is being awaited with baited breath, affects the following developments in particular:

- 1) The development of the concept of a constellation of nations, such that it will provide for joint deliberations, joint citizenship and the representation of urban blacks.
- 2) The new constitution of the Republic, in which whites, coloreds and Indians can look after their own interests and common affairs as political ingredients within a single nation.
- 3) The reformulation of certain outdated apartheid legislation which does not suit the new order of things.
- 4) The further elimination of racial discrimination.

5) The establishment of nation-states in accordance with an acceptable concept of consolidation.

They can fail if they weaken and particularly if they do not succeed in breaking through in the above-mentioned developments.

If they do weaken out--because of the lead in their shoes or from lack of cooperation by the other population groups--there will be a violent repudiation on a large-scale.

The NP will then lose its unity and its goal-centeredness, and like a divided and quarrelsome household, it will no longer be able to deal effectively with national policy.

Even if there is a crisis within the NP, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] will not be able to take control; its policy could never recruit enough support.

All the negotiations with black and brown peoples would collapse.

And the critical phase of our crossroads politics would then result in a chaotic state of affairs--if the P.W. Botha Cabinet were to fail.

Turn

Therefore it is really in the interest of our nation that all sources of authority--including the opposition, the leaders of the various population groups and all Nationalists--now support the Government, so that it is able to make the necessary break-through.

Only the P.W. Botha Cabinet can now turn this corner.

The third point of view: If they can maintain the pace of the break-through, the stage will be set for a major reclassification of the politics of all population groups.

The NRP [New Republic Party] of Natal will then vanish, its former members going over, in the main, to the NP. The alternative of the PFP will be seriously tested, and their votes will also be given to the NP. The HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party; 'Reconstituted National Party] and other splinter groups will thus grow a little and then become sterile on their 18 percent support.

The policy vis-a-vis the blacks and the coloreds will receive a new impetus in the direction of cooperation, and in these circles the power struggle will be confirmed in favor of the moderates.

**Seriousness**

**Typical of a crossroads is that one chooses either a route whereon he can pursue his own ideals or a dead-end street.**

**This is the deadly seriousness of our present-day politics and the heavy responsibility that rests on all of us.**

8117  
CSO: 4408

THREE ESCAPEES ORIGINALLY SENTENCED FOR ANC ACTIVITIES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Dec 79 p 1

[Article by Chris Olckers and Tony Stirling]

[Excerpt:] Security Police were last night questioning officials of the Department of Prisons in Pretoria in connection with the escape of three convicted communists from a maximum security section of Pretoria Prison.

Alexander Moumbaris, 41, Stephan Barnard Lee, 31, and Timothy Peter Jenkin, 21, all serving long-term sentences under the Terrorism Act, escaped shortly before dawn.

The Prisons Department also started a top-level investigation into who may have helped the men escape.

The three who broke jail yesterday were all found to be working for the banned African National Congress (ANC) and were sentenced to a total of 32 years jail.

Mr Alexandre Moumbaris, 40, an Australian citizen born in Egypt of Greek parents, was sentenced to 12 years' jail under the Terrorism Act in June 1973 by Mr Justice Boshoff, Acting Judge President of the Transvaal, in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The judge found that: ● Moumbaris was implicated in a conspiracy with the ANC, which had its origin in the Soviet Union, England and Somalia, and commit-

ted acts in South Africa to further the conspiracy;

● He assisted four black co-defendants — who received sentences of 15 years each — to enter South Africa illegally; and that:

● He and the four black accused were also involved in an ANC plan to stage a landing by sea on the South African coast.

The landing was eventually abandoned because the hired boat, the Aventura, was not suitable. The group then went by air to South Africa.

The Security Police arrested Mr Moumbaris at the Botswana border.

Moumbaris and his wife Marie Jose were University of Cape Town graduates. At the time of their arrest Mr Jenkins was research worker at the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, and Mr Lee was studying for his MA.

They were found guilty of taking part in activities of the banned African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party (SACP) by distributing pamphlets between August 1, 1975 — the date they arrived in South Africa from abroad — and March 2, 1978 — the date of their arrest at their Mowbray flat in Cape Town.

## SOWETO TRADERS URGED TO FORM BLACK COMPANIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by Chris More]

[Text] The most effective way for Soweto traders to counter competition from white business concerns in the area was by establishing black companies, a Soweto Chamber of Industries meeting was told yesterday.

Plans to unite Soweto traders were yesterday outlined when businessmen discussed the threat imposed by the colossal business complexes allegedly to be erected in the area by white-run chainstores.

The Government and the Greater Soweto Community Council came under severe criticism as the traders claimed their efforts to establish themselves and build the area for themselves were deliberately being foiled by these authorities.

The Soweto Council was criticised for making plans for economic development of the area without consultation with the traders.

It was also slammed for denying black traders access to the chambers for consultation while white businessmen made frequent visits to the chambers and were always listened to by the council.

The traders unanimously agreed that their chance to equal and outdo white businessmen in Soweto was to establish companies.

The chairman of the Soweto Traders Association (STA), Mr Veli Kraai, was mandated to make a list of all existing companies in the area and present this at the association's next meeting.

This was the first step in the right direction of building Soweto into an effective black business area.

The companies established would:

- Contribute to the growth of Soweto.
- Create job opportunities for Sowetonians.
- Assist in creating a favorable image of the STA to the consumer.
- Best serve the interest of the shareholders.

One of the first projects the traders wish to embark upon is launching a cash-and-carry complex.

This would be done to cater for the needs of the consumer.

One trader said: "The reason why we lose most of our customers today is because we do not have places where they can buy commodities at low prices. This should come to boost our image with the consumer."

A delegation from the association is to approach the Soweto Council to negotiate for the recognition of the association. It will consist of the chairman, Mr Kraai and two other members.

The association had last month written to the council, but had as yet not received a reply. The delegation will do a follow-up on the issue.

Traders were also urged to support the African Bank. Mr Kraai said people invested in banks in the city, but when they needed loans, they went to the African Bank.



## BUS COMPANIES SERVING BLACKS WILL NEED SUBSIDIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Dec 79 p 3

[Text]

Rising fuel prices mean relief will have to be granted soon to bus companies serving black commuters, according to the annual report of the Corporation for Economic Development, released in Pretoria yesterday.

The report also warned that the fuel cost rises, which added an extra R10.7-million in operating costs to the CED bus companies this year, would have an even more serious effect on transport economics next year.

"As a result of the price rises, operating costs have now increased by 70 percent from 1.75 cents to 2.5 cents per passenger-kilometre," says the report.

"Since cost increases of

this nature cannot be passed on to the commuter through fare increases, relief of some sort will have to be forthcoming soon.

## EVER-INCREASING

"A position has been reached where the cost increases could have serious financial implications for the entire bus transport business.

"Owing to ever-increasing costs the industry will not be able entirely to absorb fuel increases or to pass them on to passengers without causing serious social problems," the report said.

Turning to industrial development in the black states during 1979, the report said 27 factories providing 4 095 jobs were

established. Nearly R32-million was spent on improvements to infrastructure of growth points, erection of buildings and on industrial loans.

Sixteen new agricultural projects were started this year with an investment of nearly R20-million. These included three coffee projects which could replace imported coffee and create job opportunities.

The report says it was reasonable to assume that the spiralling fuel prices and fuel conservation measures will have a negative effect on the rate of industrial growth in the black states.

The price of job creation in the industrial sector was much slower than the objective of 15 000 jobs a year which the CED had set for itself.

CSO: 4420



## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **ARMY SPOKESMAN RECOMMENDS ANTI-TERRORIST MEASURES**

**Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Nov 79 p 7**

[Unattributed Article: "'Within the Foreseeable Future' Terrorism in South Africa Will Increase, Says Military Man"]

[Text] "Terrorist activities to date must not be considered as a measure of future activities. In the foreseeable future, more efficacious terrorist operations may well be expected."

These were the words of Colonel J.C. Prinsloo, the senior staff officer in charge of civil security at Army Headquarters in Pretoria, who in Cape Town yesterday addressed some 70 delegates from local government groups in West Cape Province on the subject of civil security.

He said that although the organizational vitality of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) began to decrease last year, this body still remains a potential threat that may not be considered insignificant. Referring to the African National Congress of South Africa, he said that that organization, with its regional headquarters in Gaborone in Botswana and four other administrative bases in Mozambique, is also using Lesotho as both an escape and an infiltration route.

#### **Cooperation**

Infiltrators enter South Africa in small groups, each of which includes at least one person with a sound knowledge of sabotage techniques.

The PAC is hindered by the fact that Botswana has cut off the routes it had been using to pass through that country. And in December of last year, the Government of a neighboring nation also seized great quantities of weapons which that organization had bought at extremely high prices from ZAPU representatives in the capital of that nation.

Colonel Prinsloo said that it is of the utmost importance for the Army, the Police and other local authorities to co-operate in the closest and most coordinated way, to ward off terrorist attacks from outside.

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CSO: 4408

## SOUTH AFRICA

### SOUTH AFRICA'S FISH RESOURCES

#### Extent of Fishing Industry

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] South Africa's position is solidly established as one of the ten foremost fishing nations in the world today, and the value of its marine production has increased to more than 250 million rands a year.

The west coast is the center of the South African fishing industry and is indeed one of the most productive fishing areas in the world. The chief reason for this is the cold Benguela Current which flows from south to north on the Atlantic Ocean side. The waters of the Benguela Current off our west coast are especially rich and bring in high yields of fish; as a result, they form our most important commercial fishing grounds.

The fish population on the west coast is characterized by the huge schools and the relatively small number of species found there. The fishing industry harvests about 25 species, of which only a few are intensively commercialized. The nearly 1,500 species in South African waters are the object of three principal styles of fishing: the deep-sea, the trawler and the lobster industry.

The largest fish population on our coasts is that of deep-sea fish. The most important of the commercialized deep-sea species found off South Africa's coasts are sardines, anchovies, maasbankers, mackerel and round-herring or red-eyed sardine.

#### Species

These species, which are caught with a purse seine, are concentrated in Walvisbaai, the St. Helena Bay area and the waters between Cape Point and Cape Agulhas. Expanded exploitation first began in the late forties. At present every factory is allotted a quota and a maximum catch.

Today the 200-odd ships of the deep-sea fleet are outfitted with modern equipment. Although the number of ships and their total capacity are predetermined, there has been a tendency toward larger ships over the years. The average capacity is now something over 100 tons per ship.

At the beginning, the industry concentrated solely on catching sardines, which made up the largest part of the haul for several years. Beginning in 1963, the sardine harvests in the Cape area greatly diminished, and in 1964 anchovies took over as the most important commercialized species.

The largest portions of the deep-sea catch are processed into fish meal, oil and preserved fish. A small part of the catch is used for the production of fish filets and bait.

#### Trawler

Another deep-sea species is the tuna of the open sea, which appear chiefly off the south coast and in relatively small groups near the coast. Formerly tuna was caught chiefly by Chinese and Korean ships, but since South Africa's territorial waters have been extended out 200 nautical miles, this resource can be intensively exploited by South African ships. In 1977 some 275 tons of tuna were caught, as opposed to an estimated 14,000 tons this year.

The trawler industry concentrates on the upper part of the sea floor along the continental shelf. This is a productive area where types of fish such as hake, king clipfish, sole, panga, jakopewer and other species are abundant.

The mainstay of the bottom hauls is the hake, which forms some 70 percent of the total trawler harvest, and is thus the most important of all the fish caught. It is followed by the king clipfish and the sole. All told, last year 193,576 tons of bottom fish were caught.

The industry improves its fleet each year in order to go farther afield and to take fish in deeper waters. The huge factory ships and freezer-equipped trawlers process, pack and freeze the fish on board, while fresh-fish trawlers keep the fish on ice for processing in land-based factories.

Most of the fish brought ashore is sold fresh-frozen, while a great variety of frozen products are also processed.

Concentrations of various species of lobster are found in particular along the rocky west coast, in deeper waters off the south coast and to a smaller extent along the east coast.

The baited ring net is still used today in most lobstering areas, although in certain regions bow nets are also important.

In the early years the total catch was preserved, but in the late fifties the industry converted entirely to the packing of frozen lobster tails. At present there is a greater tendency toward the marketing of whole boiled lobsters, and this market is still growing.

### Lobster-Trapping Controls

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] The recent announcement of stronger lobster control measures by Dr Schalk van der Merwe, minister of industrial affairs, evoked a reaction from various regions. These measures became necessary, however, because of the dwindling lobster resources and in order to put restraints on illegal lobster trapping.

Beginning this month, no longer may anyone use an unlicensed boat of any type to catch lobster. People will be able to catch lobster only by diving for them themselves--and without the use of aqualungs or scoop-nets.

The commercial lobster-tail weight quota of 1,612,250 kg remains unchanged, but the whole-lobster weight quota may now not exceed 5,642,870 kg. The whole-lobster weight quota is reckoned to be three times the tail weight, with a further 5-percent allowance for weight losses through dehydration during processing.

South Africa's lobster resources have in recent times been subject to a great deal of pressure. The catches in certain lobstering areas have decreased alarmingly, and it is feared that great harm may be done if much stronger actions are not taken. The lobster population in the southern waters has diminished and is still decreasing. The past two seasons' catches amounted to nearly twice the estimated maximum yield of South Africa's lobstering areas.

### Krill, a New Antarctic Species

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] In general, people realize that the resources of the sea will not last forever. It is for this reason that so much emphasis has been placed on the scientific control of

marine exploitation, the better utilization of resources and the search for possible new resources. One new source with infinite potential, to which a great deal of attention is now being paid, is the great quantities of krill that have been discovered in Antarctica.

The krill is a shellfish between two and four centimeters in length, which looks very much like a shrimp. Krill are dark orange in color and appear in great schools at the surface. Krill form the principal food of whales, and with the great decrease in the whale population, the supply of krill has greatly multiplied: to a figure somewhere between 500 million and 5 billion tons, according to present estimates. The yearly catch is consistently reckoned at 150 million tons.

Experimental harvests increased from 140 tons in 1968 to some 100,000 tons in 1978. There is no doubt that krill can be successfully commercialized, but a great deal must yet be done to develop this new fish resource.

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CSO: 4408



## SOUTH AFRICA

### SASOL PROCESSES, PRODUCTS DESCRIBED

Cape Town DIE BURGER Supplement in Afrikaans 13 Oct 79 pp 1-3

[Article by Wilma de Bruin]

[Excerpts] SASOL [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation]  
Products

At SASOL I, one of the basic processes is the production of synthetic gas, a mixture of specific proportions of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. This is done by burning coal in pressure ovens in the presence of steam and oxygen. Various other products, such as ammonia and creosote are simultaneously produced in these ovens.

The unrefined synthetic gas is then led to a gas purification unit, where undesirable constituents are removed. The purified gas mixture is the raw material for the synthesis process.

Two such processes are used by SASOL: in the one, a powdered catalyst is fed into the stream of gas; in the other, a catalyst in grain form is packed into a fixed bed in the reactor. The first process chiefly yields products with low boiling points, such as liquefied petroleum gas and gasoline, plus a number of chemicals such as alcohol and acetone. In contrast with this, the other process chiefly yields products with higher boiling points, such as waxes, oils and diesel oils, plus smaller quantities of gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas and other chemicals.

A few of the literally hundreds of SASOL products on the South African market, with their various uses, are: Kogasin-111, a pyrethrum vehicle used in the manufacture of insecticides; DLS, the raw material for the manufacture of biodegradable mild soaps; Waksol-A, a supplement for petroleum jelly used

in certain kinds of hair, hand and facial creams and as an ingredient in hand cleansers; Waksol-K, a lubricant used in making bush-tick ointment for cattle and concrete-form releasants; Sasolwaks L-1, an ingredient in the wax sealants used to protect cheeses; Sasolwaks M-1 and M-2, which are used in the manufacture of candles as well as being the principal ingredients in the waterproofing of tarpaulins, leather and paper. They are also used in the manufacture of colored chalk, etc.

#### Gas

The manufacture of gasses is a primary function of the SASOL Plant. In one of the world's largest air separation facilities located there, a huge quantity of air is compressed and cooled down to minus 190 degrees centigrade each day, restoring oxygen and nitrogen to the air. A considerable part of this gas production is used as industrial gas for the high-pressure pipeline that supplies the industries of the Vaal Triangle and the Witwatersrand.

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CSO: 4408

## BRIEFS

**PORT ELIZABETH STRIKERS DETAINED**--Seven more sacked Ford Motor Company workers were detained by the Security Police at dawn following raids at their homes yesterday. This was confirmed by the new head of the Security Police in Port Elizabeth, Lieut Col G Erasmus in an interview yesterday. The total according to Lieut Col Erasmus brings to 20 strikers detained by the Security Police. All those detained are being held in terms of Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. Three more men detained last Thursday are believed to have been released from detention at the weekend. All those detained yesterday are believed to be members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation. Mr Thozamile Botha, leader of Pebco and members of the workers committee were apparently not affected by the latest detentions. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg POST in English 11 Dec 79 p 6]

**TABLE BAY STEVEDORES WALKOUT**--Table Bay docks were brought to a standstill yesterday when the entire stevedore workforce--about 600 coloured and black workers--walked off the job. Railway workers in the harbour area were apparently not working either, as there were no goods for them to handle. According to trade union sources, the stevedores have walked out in protest at management's refusal to allow them to elect a committee to bargain with their employers. And a trade union which represents most of the men called management's attitude "arrogant". The walk-out follows repeated attempts since May by the workers and the Western Provincial General Workers' Union, which says it represents the majority of stevedores at the harbour, to secure management agreement to negotiations. It believes management is attempting to ignore the union and deal with a proposed stevedores' union to be set up by Tucsa unionist, Mr Louis Peterson. Workers reject this move, according to the union. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Dec 79 p 2]

**DE KLERK ON CITIZENSHIP**--The old idea of having only one national citizenship for each racial group in its own country, with the loss of South African citizenship, could not succeed, Rapport columnist Willem de Klerk wrote yesterday. This idea would stir up anxiety and resistance. Mr De Klerk said. "We must maintain a common South African citizenship which is valid alongside citizenship of the national states," he said. The problem

of citizenship was one of five problems which Mr De Klerk said would have to be solved by the Government. "It sounds unreasonable that, after a successful year for the Prime Minister and most members of his Cabinet, there are today a number of problems which will have to be answered in 1980," Mr de Klerk wrote. It was not that members of the Government were unaware of the problems, which were their daily bread, but whether "our people" were sufficiently aware of these problems. He was inclined to say a significant section of the nation was aware of the problems and prepared to follow, as long as acceptable solutions were proposed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Dec 79 p 3]

**WINTERVELD REDEVELOPMENT**--Winterveld, the huge slum settlement outside Pretoria, is to be redeveloped as a residential area. Responsibility for the area's thousands of people has been accepted by the Bophuthatswana Government. "No bulldozers for Winterveld," Mr J J Tlholoe, Bophuthatswana secretary for Urban Affairs and Land Tenure, told THE STAR yesterday. Estimates of the population in greater Winterveld, about 30 km north of Pretoria, vary from 200,000 to 800,000 people, mostly non-Tswana tenants on freehold land belonging to about 1,600 black landowners. These people have been living in uncertainty as Bophuthatswana and South Africa discussed their future and who should be responsible for them. Bophuthatswana wanted to develop Winterveld, President Lucas Mangope told landowners packed into Winterveld's community hall yesterday. However, a measure of agreement had first to be reached between the Bophuthatswana government and plot-owners. The President urged the landowners to elect a 18 to 20-man committee of representatives to meet him in February to discuss development of Winterveld and the community's attitude towards taking our citizenship of the territory (a contentious issue among non-Tswanas in the area). Mr Tlholoe said that the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research would assist in the upgrading of the area. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Dec 79 p 3]

**TRANSKEI CABINET CHANGES**--The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday appointed a new Minister of the Interior and of Social Services, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr Hamilton Pamla. He is Mr Saul Ndzumo, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr Ndzumo's portfolio was taken over by Mr E Z Booi, who has been Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The new Deputy Minister is Mr David Tezapi. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 5 Dec 79 p 13]

**REFUSAL OF PASSPORTS**--Professor Zeke Mphahlele, a lecturer on African studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, has been refused a passport. He was one of three South African educationists invited by Harvard University, the Ford and Carnegie foundations and the Institute of International Education to talks on the expanding educational opportunities for black South Africans at American universities. The others were Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, a member of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee--whose

application for a passport was also turned down--and Dr Peter Hunter, a lecturer at Wits. They were to have left for America two weeks ago, but were held up by the Department of the Interior, which was still processing Mr Mphahlele's and Mr Mazibuko's passport applications. Mr Mphahlele returned to South Africa last year after living in exile for more than 20 years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Dec 79 p 3]

REFUSAL TO LIFT BAN--The Minister of Justice, Mr A Schlebusch, has refused to lift restrictions imposed on the Rev Smangalis Mkhathshwa, Secretary for Social Communications and Development and Secretary-General of the Inter-regional meeting of countries in Southern Africa. He had been requested to do so by Archbishop J P Fitzgerald, president of the Roman Catholic Conference of Bishops, who expressed disappointment and surprise at the decision. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Dec 79 p 11]

INCREASE IN RAIL RIDERSHIP--A huge swing to rail travel because of fuel price increases means a boost of at least R100-million for the South African Railways passenger service this financial year. Since the June petrol price rise, the SAR passenger service deficit has been cut from an estimated R100-million to R66-million. A spokesman said today increased mainline and suburban passenger figures would result in a saving of at least R100-million by the end of February. In the first three months after the June increase, train journeys by whites, on mainline services jumped by 22 percent, and by 17 percent on suburban services. An added boost to passenger figures is expected after the introduction of a computerised reservation system for mainline trains. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Dec 79 p 5]

CONTROL OF MEDICAL FEES--Cape Town--The Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, would be given extensive powers to control the medical fees of all doctors in terms of two Bills published in a Government Gazette yesterday. In terms of the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Services Professions Amendment Bill, published for general information, any tariff of fees would not be effective until approved by the Minister of Health. And the tariff, once approved by the Minister, would be a tariff of maximum fees binding on all medical practitioners in the Republic. The Minister would be empowered to change or set aside any decision, or determination, by the Medical Council, and substitute a new set of tariffs. The Bill would affect the tariffs of fees for medical practitioners, dentists and psychologists as well as supplementary health service professions. It would also provide for the registration of people practising supplementary health services and professions, prohibit the use of certain names by unregistered people and bring into line certain unregistered persons. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Dec 79 p 1]

NONWHITE PILOT TRAINEE APPLICANTS--The sky is the limit for black, coloured and Indian men who want to become Air Force pilots--provided they have the necessary qualifications. A spokesman for Air Force headquarters in Pretoria today spelt out the policy on flying training in the Air Force. "Any



South African citizen between the ages of 17 and 24 with Standard 10 (senior certificate) with mathematics, English and Afrikaans as subjects may apply for pilot training in the South African Air Force. "Each and every application will be considered on merit. Applications can be sent to the Officer Commanding Training Command, Private Bag X350, Pretoria," he said. This is not new policy for the Air Force, but it is the first time that it has been interpreted to mean that black, Indian and coloured people with proper qualifications can apply to become pilots. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Dec 79 p 1]

COMPUTERS FOR STEEL PLANTS--Isacor has placed orders worth between R50m and R60m for computers for installation at the Vanderbijlpark and Newcastle steelworks. It represents the largest computer contracts signed in South Africa. The contract provides for the supply of large B7800 computer systems. The first is scheduled for delivery in June 1980 at the Vanderbijlpark steelworks. This will be replaced towards the end of 1980 by a B7821 computer system. A similar configuration will be installed at the Newcastle steelworks in Natal during 1981 on completion of the new data centre which is being built there. The system will also be expanded a few months later into a full production configuration. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Dec 79 p 25]

TIMBER AS FUEL SOURCE--A forestry/alcohol scheme could produce easily 40 percent of South Africa's liquid fuel requirements, according to Mr Volly van Breda, chairman of the Forestry Council's Energy Committee, who recently returned from the Third International Fuel Symposium in California. Logs and forest waste could at a very conservative estimate, be converted to produce 11 percent of South Africa's 1978 liquid fuel requirements. New planting of energy forests could push this to 13.5-million tons of alcohol--at least 40 percent of the country's total liquid fuel requirements, he said. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Dec 79 p 7]

CSO: 4420



FOREIGN PRESS COMMENTS REFUTED

Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 23 Oct 79 pp 1, 3

[Editorial by Duevi Anani Tsibiaku: "The Dogs are Barking"]

[Text] There is a certain element in the foreign press that is entirely responsible for the "wild imaginings of the Togolese entrepreneurs of public good fortune," little white-collar revolutionaries who, ridiculing the professional code of ethics of our profession, do not take the trouble to verify the validity of the news they have before delivering it for public consumption.

An extremely sensational press, these colleagues scoff with reprehensible casualness at the life of a whole nation, a whole people, with the criminal idea of helping their "black compatriots" to install, or at least perpetuate, an abject, shameful, criminal and unprincipled neocolonialism.

This unscrupulous press satisfies its age-old hatred of the black race by supporting insignificant minorities through injurious writing, claiming to speak for the citizenry of its country. And this is done against a people and its regime that ask only stability and peace and to solve their national problems.

It is characteristic of a strong people to be aware of its weaknesses and as a result to arm itself with absolute courage with which to seek to surmount them.

In Togo we have accepted the misfortunes that were perpetrated upon us, and with Eyadema at the helm we are applying ourselves with all our hearts and in chorus to finding solutions. To the satisfaction of the great majority of Togolese. We stress the idea of majority because we have never been so impudent as to demand unanimity, because of the broad sense of democracy that motivates our guide, Eyadema. He who lets us know that any citizen is free to express his opinion, even though we have only a single party.

And this is not an example we want to export, for it is responsive to our specific needs. So it is also futile for anyone to want to make us swallow another form of democracy that does not serve our cause.

But regardless of the forms of democracy applied here and there, only the majority governs in all cases.

What we do not allow here in Togo, as everywhere else, is that disparate, ambitious, blind elements, representing no one but themselves, should speak on the people's behalf. With all due respect to the countries that bless this kind of unworthy and ignoble conduct under their skies. There is no question of it here. For our march is long and should not suffer a scattering of our energies. Fortunately, those countries are not numerous; otherwise, how could one explain the cascade of credentials presented last week by seven sovereign states to our well-loved guide, General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema? It is proof that good sense has not disappeared from our planet. It is also proof that Togo, under the enlightened leadership of his grand strategy, whatever the pitfalls along the way, is continuing, with dignity and honor, on its own sweet way to total victory.

So--let the dogs bark.

8946

CSO: 4400

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES FOUR ORDINANCES

Cooperation With USSR, Voting Age

Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 27 Oct 79 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met yesterday morning in the Presidential Palace, presided over by General of the Army Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the RPT [Republic of Togo] and president of the Republic.

According to the press communique issued by the militant A.V. Anedegnato, a member of the Central Committee and Information Minister, the Council adopted four ordinances and several decrees.

The first ordinance set 18 as the age of civilian and political majority.

The second ordinance authorizes ratification of the convention providing for the creation and statutes of the Guarantee and Cooperation Fund of the African-Mauritanian Common Organization, signed at Kigali on 10 February 1977.

The Fund is an international public institution of an economic and financial character, the object of which is to contribute to the economic development of the member states.

The third ordinance authorizes approval of the economic and technical cooperation agreement between the government of the Togolese Republic and the government of the USSR, signed in Lome on 19 June 1978.

This is a framework accord intended to regulate--in economic and technical areas--any cooperation actions the government of the Togolese Republic and the government of the USSR might undertake.

The fourth ordinance authorizes ratification of the convention of the African Postal and Telecommunications Union (APTU), signed in Brazzaville on 24 October 1975.

# Voting Age Erratum Rectified

Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 30 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Contrary to what we published in our edition of Saturday 27 October on the ordinance setting 18 as the age for civilian and political majority, which we said was adopted by the Council of Ministers, we ask our readers to read the text as follows:

"The ordinance setting the age of civilian and political majority at 18 years was studied."

8946

CSO: 4400

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAVEL REGULATIONS GIVEN

Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 2-3 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] Communique from the Director of National Security:

Presentation of an embarkation permit is abolished for travelers provided with a residence visa for 10 days or more. In return they will have to fill out an embarkation card to be made available to them at the airport by the police.

Travelers with a residence visa for 10 days to 3 months are required to obtain an embarkation permit, the request for which must be filed at least 24 hours in advance, except in cases of emergency (illness, death, assignment, for example).

Foreigners making their final departure or going on a leave lasting 2 to 3 months must present a general fiscal discharge or a certificate from their employer assuming potential debts contracted by them.

The same formalities are valid for exits by ground and maritime roads; the discharge or certificates are presented at the border police stations.

Note: resident foreigners who come under the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and the Bureau of the Resident Representative of the UNDP (UN Development Program) are exempted from presenting the fiscal discharge.

8946

CSO: 4400



## BRIEFS

FRG LOAN FOR PORT--The cooperation between the FRG and Togo is going very well. It was illustrated yesterday morning by the signing at the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ministry of an agreement pertaining to a loan of 5,000,000 Deutschemarks, or approximately 580,000,000 CFA francs. In fact, under the terms of the accord the FRG government will permit the Togolese government to contract for a loan of 5,000,000 Deutschemarks at the Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Institute), within the framework of the plan entitled "Merchandise Aid for the Program of the Autonomous Port of Lome." With this sum financing is assured for the construction at the port of Lome of a wharf for floating service vessels and the extension of the port road system. [Excerpt] [Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 13 Nov 79 pp 1, 5] 8946

FRG HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION AID--The excellent cooperation that has always existed between the FRG and Togo has once again been put into concrete form by the construction by the German government of a new Obstetrics and Gynecology unit at the Lome University Hospital Center. Dedication ceremonies for the new building and its official delivery to the Togolese government took place yesterday afternoon. The double ceremony was the occasion for the Public Health Minister, Hodabalo Bodjona, and the FRG ambassador, Werner Seldis, to mention the excellent cooperation relations between their two countries, especially in the health field. [Excerpt] [Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 15 Nov p 1] 8946

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ECUADOR--the government of the Togolese Republic and the government of Ecuador, desirous of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation, have decided by common accord to establish diplomatic relations. [Text] [Lome TOGO-PRESSE in French 23 Nov 79 p 1] 8946

CSO: 4400

REPORTAGE ON VOLTAN PROGRESSIVE FRONT

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 6 Nov 79 pp 1, 4, 6-7, 10

[Report on the FPV [Voltan Progressive Front]; A National Political Bureau of Over 80 Members]

[Text] The Voltan Progressive Union (UPV) Congress, which opened on 3 November 1979 in Ouagadougou, was expanded in the second day following the affiliation of Deputy Joseph Ouedraogo's RDA [African Democratic Rally] Rejection Front, the Yatenga Independents, headed by Bougraoua Ouedraogo and the former PRA [African Regroupment Party], headed by Francois Bassolet. The congress concluded its work as the Voltan Progressive Front (FPV), the new political organization it originated.

Actually, it was last night, on 5 November 1979, at People's House which, one should point out, was filled by a huge and enthusiastic, not to say delirious, crowd and in the course of a meeting, constituting the final act of such a union which they would like to seal forever through their faith, that, respectively Francois Bassolet, Bougraoua Ouedraogo, Joseph Ouedraogo, and Joseph Ki-Zerbo, all members of the political bureau of the new party, swore to respect their pledge to history by looking in the same direction as the people of Upper Volta, as "unchallenged and unchallengeable proof of the love they have for their country.

Thus, one after another, speaking in Gurunsi, Jula, Moore, or French, these four leaders, like true orators, discussed and expanded on the reasons which had led to their unification and the themes of the congress, reaching a common platform which "should guide their steps toward a better destiny of the people of the Volta the way the polar star guides the Good Shepherd."

Thus, a new star has appeared on the political skies of our country, and the people on whose behalf everyone is speaking, are there, waiting and looking hopefully at this vast constellation.

Actually, what do the people want?

Bread and water.

Who will give it to them?

History alone can answer this question.

Meanwhile, we give to our readers the closing speech by Professor Ki-Zerbo and the membership of the political bureau consisting of over 80 members of the new political group established in our country.

#### Closing Speech by Ki-Zerbo

Upper Volta has reached the crossroads. This is at a time when the arm of the scales is about to choose its course. As historian I know that history is not written in the future tense unless it is by a prophet. It is not written in the present tense other than by extralucid clairvoyants. It is written in the past tense. Therefore, we must wait before deciding if this day will be described in the future Upper Volta history textbooks as a noteworthy event for the country.

This is because when a giant is born, he is not born a giant. He appears like any other child. Nevertheless, no sharp eye would fail to see the difference between a future giant and a future freak.

It is said that on the eve of 14 July 1789, the starting point of the famous French revolution, King Louis XVI, who had conscientiously kept a private diary, entered on that day a single simple word "nothing."

That same evening, perhaps, in the privacy of his apartment, one or another of the princes who govern us will also enter in his diary for 5 November, "nothing."

He would be wrong. It would be useless to stick one's head in the sand, like an ostrich, imagining that all danger has been automatically eliminated. If the National Radio were not to take a national event such as this one into consideration who, in the final account, would suffer? Would it be we, who are its authors and beneficiaries, or those who hope to be saved from lightning by shutting their eyes tight?

In fact, the historical process contains a silent will. According to some, this will obeys the blind forces of fate. What is happening today had to happen since, in a certain sense, it had been written so. It had been written by the very same people who are the first to deplore it. Because of their twisted actions and self-supporting contradictions and endemic blindness, they were the obedient agent of history and destiny. There is a Samo proverb which says that "when a calabash is to be broken, it must be given to the calabash breaker." Such was the fate of the UDV [Volcan Democratic Union] in Upper Volta.

In 1946 the RDA was a beautiful calabash which contained the pure water of our hopes.

The words which were the guiding ideas of the UPV yesterday and of the FPV today, namely, democracy, unity, and socialism, were the master ideas of the RDA itself at the beginning of the emancipation struggle of the colonies.

Democracy, for the key word of the new born RDA was emancipation, the hard struggle for human rights on the individual level, for example, through the abolition of forced labor through the efforts of Deputy Houphouët-Boigny, and the struggle on the collective level.

The RDA was also the party of the unity starting with the old Chad and Gabon to Cape Verde. Some people had become almost monolithically RDA, having achieved, true, occasionally with the help of authoritarian methods, a national unity within the national unity guaranteed by the RDA.

The original RDA was socialist as is confirmed, among others, by its connection with the French parliamentary system.

However, starting with 1951 a qualitative mutation developed within the RDA. The rallying of the leaders with the colonial power they had been fighting only the previous day drained the emancipation struggle of its substance. Struggle was replaced by collaboration.

In countries whose historical leaders have long held the power the abandonment of the original political program was compensated by new and substantial economic opportunities such as, for example, the influx of capital. However, Upper Volta did not benefit from such advantages. It is rather the opposite that happened. The historical leaders of the Voltan RDA no longer run the party. The most illustrious among them departed prematurely, 20 years ago. I have mentioned the name of Ouezzin Coulibaly, whose stature as a great politician diminishes even further the stature of his present-day successors. The latter, currently the masters of the RDA fortress, were the same people who, only yesterday, were attacking it. Having abandoned the original ideal of the RDA, without securing for their country the economic advantages related to such an abandonment, the barons of the UDV, therefore, are faced with the inexorable pauperization of their own people, even if a small minority may be getting a few crumbs from the system. The parents of the UDV are trapped between the following contradictions: doctrinal degeneracy and leadership degradation, at the very time when the deterioration of socio-economic conditions requires, precisely, a consistent ideology and first rate leadership.

That is what makes the elephant sick. I believe that we should not be too much in a hurry to sing its requiem. However, it is definitely less strong than the concrete elephants which decorate the front of this House of the People.

In the hands of the UDV leaders, Upper Volta, from a poor country is becoming, to an ever greater extent, a country to be pitied. The UDV leaders, favored by a presidential majority which facilitates many of her actions, are paralyzed by the structural handicaps which prevent them from providing proper leadership.

This leads to the alienation of the youth toward the UDV and the attraction which very small extremist groups exert on adolescents many of whom were born long after the militant phase of the RDA. An 18-year-old today was born after the death of Ouezzin Coulibaly. It is not without reason that he is being refused the right to vote. . . .

In my view, this, precisely, is the historical meaning which today's merger could assume. It represents less the meaning of a party and groups which should find their place in one of the three political areas decreed by the constitution. It is, above all, an opportunity to unite the leaders of the first generation who are abandoning a party which has lost its substance and the Voltan youth of today, the cadres trained since independence, and this entire intelligentsia spread throughout Africa and elsewhere, to which the UDV bosses systematically block the way to political responsibility. When a father refuses all opportunities to his son who would handle his own funeral arrangements? Persecuting the young cadres, as they are doing today (a billy stick in one hand and corruption in the other), these leaders run the risk of being deprived one day even of their political funeral rites.

Conversely, if the UPV, now FPV, were only duplicating the structure, methods, and objectives of the UDV, the problem may have been shifted but not resolved. A duplicate UDV would do no better than the UDV itself. That is why the congress has submitted the platform of a program which all of you have accepted and which offers an objective base for political means with which to face Upper Volta problems, however grave they might be.

However, the program by itself is merely a collection of papers. People alone can give it life. The socialist alone could give life to a socialist program. Democrats alone could give life to a constitution. This program platform is the constitution of our party. We are its guardians. Who will watch the watchers, the scriptures say? . . .

Our loyal hearts alone will protect us from failings. That is why I address a solemn appeal. I call upon the members, all members, whatever their yesterday's affiliation might have been, to protect especially like the apple of their eye the socialist option which alone separates us basically from the UDV line.

Comrades, I firmly state the following political equation: new program plus new leadership means a new Upper Volta.



Naturally, some may say, and as was recently written in a base pamphlet whose authors preferred the shadow and cowardice of anonymity: "How could people coming from a rotten apparatus such as the UDV help to build a new Upper Volta, not to speak of a socialist Upper Volta?" They go on disqualifying me as a socialist. They say: "A socialist does not prostitute himself!" My sole answer to my hidden detractors will be the following: What is a prostitute? It is an anonymous person who sells to anonymous customers equally anonymous charms. If this is so, who has prostituted himself in this case? Certainly not I who come here under my own name, initial what I write. Yet, it is the very authors of this pamphlet who have not affixed their signatures and who, therefore, have no name and who look for anonymous clients in exploiting arguments as anonymous as they are gamey. Who are the prostitutes?

As to ourselves, we give our trust to those who are joining us today for, before coming to us, they had already manifested their rejection of the methods and the line of the UDV or of the independents, and because they have pledged, as we have, to apply the same program within the framework of the same structures.

I have known Joseph Ouedraogo since childhood. I know that he is not someone who would violate his pledges.

Therefore, a new opportunity will be given to our beloved fatherland. The FPV will be to the newly colonized Upper Volta that which the RDA had been at the start of colonized Africa.

Actually, unless we fail to do this, the dynamics of social contradictions and the aggravation of the misery of our country would see to it that we are discarded and forgotten by history. We must act as sincere, courageous, and proud men. I said proud. This reminds me that this is the first word of our national anthem: "Proud Volta of our ancestors." But how is it that this is the last of the virtues honored today?

Comrades:

The calabash of Upper Volta has been delivered to the breakers of calabashes. Saying this, I well know that the UDV does include people who are honest, sincere patriots, and progressive.

However, there are also breakers of calabashes who work against the union, against democracy, and, obviously against socialism. Let us recapture and return to the Voltan patriots the Upper Volta calabash.

Let us, in turn, fill it with the fresh and pure water of democracy, the fresh milk of unity, and the harsh but tonic and vivifying socialist brew. Let us then invite our people to the Piv banquet.



F like fierre [pride] and F like Freedom.  
P like People and P like patrie [fatherland].  
V like Volta but also V like Victory, Victory, Victory, Victory.

Thank you, comrades! The struggle goes on.

5157

CSO: 4400

## UPPER VOLTA

### RTV UNION WORKERS STRIKE DISCUSSED

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 26-28 Oct 79 pp 8-10

[Article by Passek Taale: "A Letter for Blazing the Way"]

[Text] Dear Wambi:

In your last letter to me you wrote that you were greatly worried by the strike of the personnel of the Voltan radio and television (RTV), reorganized within the Voltan Technicians and Workers Union (STOV).

You also wrote that in the village you were happy to learn that they had resumed work, for you feared not to hear any longer the smooth and convincing voice of Larle Naba through whom you were in touch with the ancestors, or "the joys and sorrows" of those dear to you, or even the advice of the rural cadres.

You were right to be happy. Unfortunately, the problem has not been resolved.

Those involved have recently sent to the President of the Republic an open letter with which they turn the knife in the wound while reasserting their determination to press their claims to the end.

Here is this letter. The village teacher will read and explain it to you:

To the President of the Republic

Mr President:

This coming 25 October our station will celebrate the 20th anniversary of Radio Upper Volta. This anniversary, therefore, is for all of us, officials, radio people, and listeners, an occasion to look into the development of such station and consider the situation of the Upper Volta official press organs.

Therefore, we, members of the STOV - Information subsection, would like with this letter to draw your attention to a certain number of problems.

Immediately after we gained our independence, in the euphoria caused by the departure of the French masters, our elders had at their disposal brand new facilities, and were paid huge indemnities, to the point that some people nostalgically regret "a past gone forever." However, above all, they had a certain audience consisting of the authorities who, it is true, were concerned more with publicizing their accomplishments and gestures than with emphasizing the mobilization of the masses for development and stopping of the growing poverty of the population.

Many things have changed since. . . for the worst, as everyone can see and knows. Bad has become worse. Suddenly we converted from "Upper Volta National Radio Broadcasting" to "The Voice of Renovation" "Volcan Radio Broadcasting and Television," and "National Radio Broadcasting." Over the past 20 years the station has changed its name several times but the situation has remained far from brilliant. Yes, a regional network was established in 1962 in Bobo-Dioulasso. However, it is only a shadow of itself, i.e., it is inefficient. As to the dynamism of some pioneers and of the population which could have benefited from it, we shall not discuss its performance which is as mediocre technically as morally and materially. It is more a question of a real destitution, and neglect on the part of the authorities than the negligence of the personnel whose courage and involvement in serving the homeland are acknowledged by all.

This was followed by the era of television. . . which was just as disappointing. After acquiring this jewel before many other Africans, the people of Upper Volta were soon to be disappointed. In sixteen years Volta Vision has retained a sad record in terms of the programming of foreign untopical productions, mostly coming from France or the FRG. It is also outstanding by the fact that it telecasts only during four out of seven days (Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Sundays) averaging three hours daily, beamed at a bourgeois public generally concentrated in the luxury villas in the capital city. This particular television audience does not even have the right to receive direct telecasts and few such people are interested in the programs.

In other words, television's role as a tool for education, entertainment, social involvement, and mobilization through image and sound, has been quickly forgotten and replaced by the role of a privileged tool for cultural alienation and a channel for demobilizing the political theories. A mere glance at the studios, revealing the decrepitude of the facilities, is the shame of this station which would benefit more by closing its doors than by persevering in its negative situation. There are sound and visual breakdowns and the giraffes of Volta Vision specializing in entertainment and keeping viewers patient, are no longer convincing in the

least. Without the determination and the spirit of sacrifice of the personnel, forced to work under such primitive conditions, one would wonder what would happen to our television station whose unsuccessful plans have been rising with the passing of time.

The central station of Radio Ouaga is scandalizing public opinion with censorship which stifles all spirit of initiative and creativity. Its endless speech broadcasts, anarchy in music programming, and numerous breakdowns easily encourages one to turn to another station. Some officials do not even conceal the fact that they are interested in the national station only on some occasions, unquestionably when their speeches are on the air. In order to satisfy their personal ambitions, some officials program for specific times publicity productions aimed at holding the attention of the audience and motivated in order to exploit it better. Here is a recent flagrant example: The broadcast covering the unsuccessful visit of singer Myriam Makeba. To top it all, our national station has a very short range. It is hardly audible outside the capital.

In turn, the rural radio which, so far, had enjoyed a certain success, is in a state of decline. Actually, despite the daily efforts of our helpful workers in this sector, and regardless of the urgent appeals of the audiences, the Upper Volta and Sahelian peasant is becoming less and less active in the broadcasts which are presented in a rather bureaucratic manner.

On the level of the press, the poor BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN (BQ) which has existed for several decades is becoming short of breath.

With his six or seven mimeographed sheets, as the first and only official information daily, it is vainly trying to mobilize its exclusive white collar readership. What happened to the plan for a big daily? CARREFOUR AFRICAIN can boast of having been a weekly and subsequently, fortnightly at a time when more and more people in Upper Volta are expecting daily more recent and more complete news in more regular publications, clearer photographs, and reports either from distant or their own areas.

The National Motion Picture Center, the most recent product of the Department, is threatened with death. Locked in small offices, movie-makers and technicians are idling, forced to remain inactive because of obsolete facilities. The few motion pictures filmed with great difficulty have been vegetating for months on end due to the lack of money to develop and disseminate them. Let us not even mention the Voltan news agency, a prestige organ, which exists in name only.

At the Ouaga and Bobo broadcasting centers snakes have settled in the high grass surrounding the abandoned and unlit premises. These reptiles

regularly "visit" agents who have been issued their first aid kits only as a result of the recent efforts made by our union.

Mr President, raising such problems relating to the official press (spoken, written, and filmed) we would like you to feel the drama of the daily life of the personnel in this area. In addition to the decrepit state of the facilities and the smallness of the premises, as we pointed out, other no less important problems remain. They are: absence of skilled personnel and indiscriminate hiring of low level employees, lack of transport vehicles and basic equipment, abusive use of national antennas for personal purposes, and uncontrolled expenditures of funds.

Thus, not satisfied with having wrecked most of the official cars of the national radio, the Regie Generale has mastered the art of commercializing the technical equipment of the state.

Using sound equipment, on numerous occasions baptisms, marriages, and funerals have been used "to make money" at the expense of the state with complicity of some officials. In the case of Volta Vision, preference was given to showing motion pictures of the World Soccer Cup, latest edition, shown by Cine Volta rather than on television whose nonpaying audience was thus left wanting.

On another level, our press organs are currently suffering from the absence of qualified personnel. The few people with proper training remain locked in their offices where, in the technical area for example, the personnel is unfamiliar with recycling or improvement possibilities. Ever since its establishment our radio and television broadcasting station has had only five high-frequency engineers who are getting worse and no one has deemed it useful to train production or marketing agents in this area. On the other hand, the specialized personnel in the business see their initiatives nipped in the bud as a result of a shameful merciless censorship whose ridiculous nature is also the result of our "democratic experience."

This is also the case of Upper Volta journalists, cartoonists, and other radio producers. While waving abroad the flag of democracy and freedom of speech, the Voltan press is denied the right and duty to criticize development activities, and analyze political facts, whether national or foreign, as is demanded by our society. Side by side with these victims, there are those who have entered "by the back door," the careerists and a variety of upstarts who have become notorious by striking low blows, engaging in Machiavilic intrigues, tripping others, calumnies, quarrels, and provoking scenes of jealousy and pettiness. Their principles are nepotism and groundless quarrels. This is enhanced by the fact that our department has become a family undertaking in which parents, friends, and relatives of officials have gathered at different levels, more concerned with "finding their niche" than with improving the quality of our press organs.



This situation has led to the progressive destruction of technical facilities (as is the case with the Rural Radio whose West German technicians have become reticent, having had to frequently replace parts), the degeneracy of broadcasts (sudden stops or poor presentation of music, no announcements, musical interference in news broadcasts, and inability to monitor and improve direct relays).

However, there are also honest and conscientious workers, even though unskilled, who are the designated victims of some officials in the department, totally unconcerned with improving their skills or grading.

Mr President of the Republic, the official press organs have no documentation premises. They have no subscriptions to national and foreign newspapers. They are undermined by the lack of basic equipment (ballpoint pens, paper, files, recording tape, film, typewriters, shelves, radio and TV sets, desks, and gasoline coupons). This would be simply inadmissible even in the poorest of the poor countries. Yet, such is the sad reality of our services whose only boast is that they are "official."

In this country where a number of bodies are centered and where a number of seminars are given, the press is like a poor relative. Its department has even been accused of being "unproductive." That is why our officials have always ignored the press when going abroad. In the best of cases the number of reporters is systematically reduced. Thus, proper professionals (for foreign and domestic news) have always been replaced by worthless vacationers or business men. How frequently have we been horrified to see our reporters be late at official ceremonies? Yet, who has tried to resolve the endemic problem of our tired or gas-short fleets of automobiles? That is happening when state automobiles are found parked in front of bars, schools, district markets, or hotels with doubtful reputations. Who would dare to ignore the fact that personnel of our department work both during the day and the night, in working and non-working hours?

Who would dare to ignore the fact that for all this such personnel have no indemnity privileges whatever (risk, constraints, overtime, trips, etc. . .)? Who is unaware of the importance of the information organs in terms of reporting developments in a very changing world? Who has not heard state officials praise the merits of the foreign press organs and severely blame our own which they hardly follow (when their speeches are carried). Mr President, it is high time "finally" to grant the press the right to fully exercise its function and provide our services with the vital breath they need to regain their dynamism and equip them in such a way that our national colors may be defended abroad, and give to the journalists, technicians and producers the possibility to participate in major international meetings where our fate is decided in our absence. The press organs are, above all, the windows to the outside and the



mirrors of national life. Abandoned in the hands of a few dishonest and unconscientious individuals, they end up by giving the country the image of indescribable chaos and, with bitterness, the output of the personnel keeps declining. The key elements either resign or become indifferent.

That is why we, the member of STOV-Information, remain firmly involved in the struggle for a free press in Upper Volta, suitably equipped, and free from all mercantile spirit, and childish quarrels about positions and harmful prejudices; a press which would be a tool for liberation and evolution in a really democratic Upper Volta, a press proud of its contribution to the blossoming of the people of Upper Volta.

Please accept, Mr President, our most profound respect.

For STOV-Information, Secretary General, Mathurin Dala.

Dear cousin, as you can see, such is life. Goodbye.

Your cousin, Passek Taale.

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22 Jan. 1980

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